

time so conducting to the author of *The Athenæum* when he had intended a pleasure like it, and as consequences of his conduct to others who will be more liable to such consequences, he would not wish

to be held responsible for the conduct of others, and for the consequences which may result from their conduct to himself.

THE ATHENÆUM. — *No. 7. JULY 1st, 1807.* — *Editor's Note.* — *To the Editor of the Athenæum.* — *GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

OTHER REMARKS UPON THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD MANSIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I AM ready to concur with your correspondent W. R. in his lamentation over the destruction of the old mansions that were such venerable and picturesque objects in the rural scenery of this country; but it appears to me that he has laid the blame of this demolition upon a set of men to whom it can only in a secondary way be attributed. If it be "an abominable practice" to purchase old family mansions with the view of making money by pulling them down, what is it for the hereditary possessors of such mansions to sell them for that purpose? If they have no regard to the memory of their ancestors and the associations which should make the seats of their name and family dear and sacred to them, what can be expected from builders and speculators in a remote town, who can have no other object than to make a good bargain of what has doubtless been sold to them at as high a price as it would fetch? The fine groves and plantations which decorated these noble residences may well be regretted by the inhabitants of the vicinity, when they fall under the axe; but whom should we execrate for this violation, but the spendthrift heir or rapacious hoarder, who has devoted them to this fate. If a nobleman or country gentleman goes to market with his trees, he may unquestionably find persons who will buy them; but it would be a very idle notion to suppose that the purchaser is to let them stand for the sake of the prospect. Your correspondent is, I think, rather lucky if he sees snug citizens' houses rise in place of his demolished mansions; since in many parts of the kingdom he would only have a farm-house or two, surrounded with wide naked inclosures. If he is capable of enjoying reflex pleasure from contemplating the enjoyments of others, he might perhaps find some compensation for the loss of his magnificent scenery, in the idea of the humble happiness of the occupiers of these new retreats, even though they may be "shopkeepers." How Oxford can be endangered from the schemes of these formidable speculators,

culators, I cannot well conceive. If the avenue of Christ-church and the groves of Magdalen be ever doomed to fall, it will scarcely be from the plots of carpenters, but from some storm of the state which will sweep them away in company with things still more venerable.

After all, the true cause of this destruction is in the political circumstances of the times, which have brought on us such an enormous load of taxation, that the greatest estates are unable to support the different mansions at which the ancient proprietors in turn exercised their rural hospitality. As little can the possessor of a portion of such property afford to inhabit a single house built in the style of a century or two ago, with its numerous apartments and countless windows. The taxes have introduced a totally new mode of architecture, and it is now almost worth while to pull down an old family house for the sake of rebuilding it upon a more thrifty plan. This circumstance has affected even the buildings in towns, in which the respectable abodes of the more opulent inhabitants of a former generation are either shut up and suffered to go to ruin, or are replaced by houses of contracted dimensions and a scanty admission of light, fabricated from the old materials. Let us not, then, impute a fault to individuals, who only yield to hard necessity; but let us join in execrating those ambitious and grasping views in the rulers of mankind, which breed endless wars, and make every act of government a sacrifice of private comfort.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

For the Athenaeum.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIPSIES IN EUROPE;

From Muratori's Antichità Italiane.

IT was not before the year 1480 that this singular race of people issued from their concealments, pretending that Egypt was their native country, and that they were deprived of their settlements by a king of Hungary. Notwithstanding the geographical absurdity of this assertion, it was readily credited by the ignorant vulgar. It appears probable that they drew their origin from Walachia or the neighbouring countries, as they are still met with in great numbers in Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. Whether they were expelled from their native dens, or left them spontaneously, it is certain that at this period they began to appear in the western provinces, and by their fraudulent arts were able to gain a footing there, though by nature ever addicted to a vagabond life. They were neither cultivators of the soil, nor artisans, but found an inexhaustible supply of their necessities in theft, rapine, and deceit. Although their way of life was not unknown to the Italians, their infamous practices were tolerated, because they made simple people believe that a penance was imposed upon them of wandering about for seven years; and still more,

more, because they pretended to the gift of divination, and foretelling future events. An opinion long prevailed that they were forbidden to remain longer than three days in one place, and that they had a privilege from the Pope of providing themselves with necessary food wherever they should be.

The time in which these *Zingani* or *Zingari* first made their appearance in Italy may be collected from the " *Miscella Bolognese*," published in the 18th vol. of the " *Rerum Italicar.*" It contains the following notice. " On July 18th, 1422, there came to Bologna a duke of Egypt, named duke Andrew, together with men, women, and children of his country, in number about a hundred. They had a decree from the king of Hungary, who was emperor, authorizing them to rob wheresoever they should go for the space of seven years, without being amenable to justice. When they arrived at Bologna they lodged within and without the *Porta di Galliera*, and slept under porticoes, except the duke, who was lodged at the king's hotel. They remained here fifteen days, during which time many persons visited them, on account of the duke's wife, who understood divination, and could tell what was to be a person's fortune, what was his present condition, how many children he was to have, if a woman was good or bad, and the like. In many things she spoke the truth; and when people went to have their fortunes told, few escaped without having their pockets picked, or, if women, their cloaths stripped of their ornaments. Their women went by six or eight together through the city, entering the houses of the citizens, and prating with them, at the same time filching what they could lay their hands upon. They also went into the shops, pretending to buy something, whilst some of the party were employed in pilfering."

Italy did not suffice for this crew, which was gradually augmented by accessions from the men and women of the countries through which they passed. Krantz, in his history of Saxony, writes that they began to be seen in that country in the year 1417, and he gives a lively description of their customs and cheats, under the name of *Zigeni* or *Zigeuni*. Aventine also mentions their arrival in Bavaria, and their misdeeds, in 1411. They spread in like manner through Flanders, and France, in which country they were called *Egyptians* and *Bohemians*; and in Spain, where they were named *Gitanos*. They are also found in the Turkish dominions. Although they have been frequently banished from various districts, and severe edicts have been issued against them, they still contrive to keep up the race, and carry on their trade of petty pillage and deception.

REMARKS ON A LETTER CONCERNING PATENTS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I READ in your 4th Number a paper by Mr. Walker, addressed to Patentees, Manufacturers, and Mechanics, on the subject of Patents,

Patents, which I am at a loss to understand. I am not disposed to cavil, but to feel obliged when the ingenious and scientific choose to commit their ideas to the public; at the same time it is becoming that those ideas should at least convey something which may be understood, whether advantage be the result or not, otherwise your work is crammed with useless lumber, which was never the object of the Athenæum.

This gentleman laments "that the ideas of the ingenious and scientific are too frequently lost to the world for the want of sufficient publicity and introduction," and then speaks of a plan, "which it has long been his wish to suggest, for rescuing the mechanic from the oblivion which envelopes him."

He goes on to state, that his lectures are pretty generally known, that *the lovers of science are their best friends*, and the satisfaction with which many of them enter into some *mechanical inventions* of late date which he has introduced to them, assures him that *by exhibiting, explaining, or working the models, plans, or designs of ingenious men, much good would be gained, and means suggested of forwarding the interests of those whose labours are now so frequently lost.*

Now, Sir, I wish to call upon this ingenious gentleman to explain what he means by this curious paragraph. It appears to savour more of the puff indirect than any thing else, and that so clumsily expressed as to make confusion more confused. How the satisfaction with which many of the lovers of science have entered into some of the mechanical inventions which he has introduced, can assure the author that *his exhibiting their models can suggest means of forwarding the interest of the inventor, if such be his idea, the world*; I believe, will be at a loss to find out. It reminds one of the fable of the Fly on the Chariot-wheel.

We now come to the concluding part of this communication. The author states, "that patents are of little service, and are almost as generally avoided as obtained, and that the *only means* of securing to inventors the benefit of their ingenuity is to inform the world *who* really is the author, and *where* the machine is to be had;" and here, again, I confess, the idea of this ingenious gentleman is lost to me. What he means—what is his plan—or how the world is to be informed *who is the author, and where the invention is to be had*, seems to require explanation.

That patents are of little service I deny; that they are often useless, or, as this gentleman says, evaded, I grant, and I will tell him why. The act of Parliament to prevent monopolies will only protect patents to the "*true and first inventor of a new manufacture.*" If the invention be new, and the specification skilfully prepared and enrolled, the patent will be protected; but I will venture to affirm, that out of every hundred patents that pass the great seal, ninety-nine are not of a description within the act. It is therefore fitting they should be evaded, to prevent quacking and imposition, which fanciful mechanics and ignorant projectors are perpetually foisting upon the public. To obtain a patent, the inventor must upon oath state his place of residence,

dence, and shew himself entitled to the privilege ; the patent follows of course, and the specification completes it ; and there being but one place in the kingdom from whence it can be obtained, is sufficient publication where the invention is to be had. Every man for a shilling may satisfy his utmost curiosity ; and, by reading the daily papers, we pretty well know the privilege a patentee has of annoying us, with information which all cannot help seeing, and most, if possible, would wish to avoid. I am, Sir, your admirer,

CORRECTOR.

Chapter Coffee-house,
11th May 1807.

For the Athenæum.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MONMOUTH,

By a Gentleman of Literary eminence—(continued.)

About midway between Lechlade and Cirencester is Fairford, a place well known to the admirers of ancient stained glass as being the repository of some of the most perfect in England. If that which was so generally destroyed at the Reformation, and by the Puritans, was in any degree equal to it, antiquaries have the more to regret. It is recorded, that John Tame, an opulent merchant of London, took a vessel bound from a Flemish port for Italy, laden with this treasure, and, according to the expensive piety of those days, founded a church of very regular Gothic for its reception. There are twenty-five of these highly embellished windows, the best of which is the third in the north aisle. The subject is the Salutation of the Virgin, in which is a fine architectural perspective of the Temple. The great windows, both east and west, retain their original perfection ; of the first the subject is Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, in which the effect of the crimson velvet and gilding is truly surprising ; and the design of the other is the Last Judgment. Gothic fancy has been indulged to an extreme in these exhibitions of the horrible and the ludicrous. So brilliant are the colours and so delicate the drapery of the smaller figures in this assemblage, that a more pleasing specimen of ancient art will rarely be found in England or on the continent. If the invention of stained glass has been traced by learned antiquaries to the Greeks of Constantinople, it was undoubtedly introduced into England from Flanders. In Italy, the walls of their great churches are adorned with mosaic or paintings in fresco, and the windows are in general small, and a minor part only of the internal architecture. But in that style which the Italians denominate "Il gotico Tedesco," universally prevalent in England, they occupy the principal division of the whole structure, and therefore became the receptacles of the most splendid

splendid ornament they could receive. For some time the stained glass used in England was imported from Flanders; it appears, however, that a manufactory of it was established at Coventry, London, and Bristol, subsequently to the reign of Edward the second. It seems probable, upon examining the contracts made between benefactors to ecclesiastical buildings in the early centuries after the conquest, noticed by Mr. Walpole, that the glaziers furnished the stained glass, which was cut into various shapes, and inclosed with lead, as the colours were required. The pattern or design from which the windows were composed were first given by the same artists who painted the walls in fresco. Our modern artists in this species of enamel excel any in Europe, and are equally assisted by painters.

I neglected no opportunity of examining great churches as they occurred on my journey. At Brussels and at Ratisbon the stained glass is particularly fine. Neither at Rome nor in any of the Italian cities could I discover any sacred decorations of this kind, which had any great degree of merit, excepting the convent of Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, where they very nearly resemble these at Fairford, both in design and execution. Some have conjectured, that the famous Albert Durer furnished the latter drawings, which will not bear the test of chronology, for he was but twenty years old when these windows were put up, nor is it probable that he had then attained to such proficiency.

An uninteresting road of eight miles brought us to Cirencester, a provincial town of consequence in every era of this kingdom, more especially whilst it remained a colony of the Roman empire.

Upon this eligible spot the Romans, during a peaceful residence of nearly four centuries, had employed some of the fine arts of their own countries, and had doubtless embellished this great colonial city, then the metropolis of the Dobuni, with the splendour, as well as the accommodations of architecture. So imperfect are the remains of what are acknowledged to have been Roman edifices, that we have scarcely indulged our imagination with ideas of their probable extent or magnificence when inhabited by military commanders. No sculptured fragments have been found; tesselated pavements and hypocausts, bronze statues, particularly one of Apollo, the size of small life, and coins only, have been accidentally brought to light. It may be hoped that continued investigations, conducted with spirit and judgment, upon a plan which has been proposed, may discover foundations of temples and the implements of their national worship.

But a Roman pavement discovered at Woodchester, about fourteen miles distant, is greatly superior both in extent and workmanship to any as yet discovered at Cirencester. This circumstance should awaken curiosity, and encourage farther researches. If it be a fact that the Saxons, a rude and warlike people, when immediately succeeding the Romans, adopted from them the mode of building houses with timber, and did not introduce it from their own country, we cannot wonder that, from the fragility of the materials, nothing like a Roman ruin remains to be seen. The ancient Corinium occupies the

site of some gardens on the south-east side of the present town, which was built in the early Norman centuries, nearer to its richly endowed abbey, of which the minutest vestige has disappeared, a circumstance owing to the immediate sale of its materials. King Henry the First established both this and the abbey of Reading, in Berkshire, and the style of architecture was doubtless that prevalent soon after the conquest, and now called Saxon, in contradiction to the lighter Gothic. W. Wyrester, whose MS. Itinerary was made in the reign of Henry VI., and Leland, whose account was written previously to the dissolution of monasteries, speak of the great church as being of the Saxon style, of which the ruins of Reading offer a contemporary specimen. The abbot's house was first rebuilt by Dr. George Master, Queen Elizabeth's physician, and a few years since by his lineal descendant. As a bold feature in the distant view, we surveyed the handsome parish church, with its losty tower, both which were completed a few years only before the dissolution of the abbey. The regular style of the 15th century is prevalent in every part. One of the chapels in its pendent roof, and the noble portal towards the market-place, exhibit the extremely elaborate masonry which distinguished the reign of Henry the Seventh. The antiquary will be gratified in this church by the sight of several very rich sepulchral brasses. In others of the towns in that district called Coteswold, they are seen in equal perfection. The merchants in wool, for which it was so celebrated, traded with the manufacturers in Flanders in the fifteenth century, where these brasses were made, and given in exchange. Though as portraits of the persons they commemorate they are of course imaginary, it is curious to observe the strict costume of habits according to the rank they held in life. The great east and west windows have been lately refitted with the stained glass, collected from others in the church which had been mutilated or misplaced. The new arrangement exceeds the former in taste and beauty. Under the parapet of the north aisle is some curious sculpture in a series of twelve figures, habited as minstrels, with various instruments of music practised in the 15th century. This is an extremely interesting specimen, if it be remembered that we have no accurate knowledge of the musical instruments of the Greeks and Romans, but that collected from the bas-reliefs and statues. Of the same æra likewise are twenty-three statues of minstrels, with their instruments, placed over the columns on either side of the nave in the cathedral of York, of greater variety and superior execution. Lord Bathurst's mansion and park lie close to the town. The house is large and commodious, but can boast neither style nor beauty of architecture.

When Pope associated Lord Bathurst with Lord Burlington, he could not in justice to his own taste draw any comparison between them as architects, he therefore judiciously attributed to each his peculiar merit.

"Who plants like Bathurst—and who builds like Boyle."

The

The park is very extensive, but nature has in a great degree withheld those beauties and that variety by which alone the true picturesque is constituted.

There is a small artificial lake, but it seldom comes into the composition of the landscape. It is not visible from the house, nor from the more frequented parts of the park. The embellished division of these grounds is a series of linear terraces, flanked by plantations of shrubs and evergreens, and adorned with a few small buildings, of no other merit than as they afford shelter and mark the distances. Near the wall a path serpentine under a close covert. Lord Bathurst was engaged in converting an uncultivated down into its present state, at the same time that his friend, Lord Cobham, at Stowe, was creating Elysian fields. The sameness of the ground at Cirencester rendered a picturesque effect difficult, if not wholly impracticable; and the performance confers on Lord Bathurst a superior credit. That of priority of design is certainly due to him, for till the art of modern gardening had been introduced by Kent and Browne, and applied in so universal a degree, this park had no rival, excepting those at Stowe and Mr. Pelham's at Esher. With a liberality, by which the old nobleman was distinguished through life, he extended the advantages of his place to the public, by allowing uninterrupted access, an indulgence which has been continued by his successors.

Connected with the park, about two miles on the road to Stroudwater, a majestic woodland stretches itself, called Oakley, planted by Lord Bathurst, the shade of which he lived to enjoy with philosophic calmness.

*Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum,
Æquavumque videt consenuisse nemus.*

Claudian.

A neighbouring wood born with himself he sees;
And loves his own contemporary trees.

Cowley.

There are ten very ample and extensive avenues diverging from a centre, but their terminations are not made, in every instance, by objects of importance. These were planted in a radiated form, in emulation of the grove of Chantilly and others in France, so laid out as producing an extraordinary effect of grandeur, under the auspices of Louis XIV. The more frequent and beautiful trees are large beech and fir in every stage of growth and foliage; their trunks are not exposed, but handsomely fringe the avenues.

"Nigrâ nemus abiete cingunt." *Aen. viii. 596.*

To this circumstance the German forests owe their principal beauty. In the deepest recess stands a modern ruin, which, from a tradition of Saxon history is called "Alfred's Hall," conjectured, by a convenient fiction, to have been the place where he signed a territorial treaty with the Danes. To speak the truth, it has no prototype, nor does it resemble any castle of any age or country. The walls, however, are now

now very happily invested with ivy, and the shade is delightful on a sultry day. Lord Bathurst was not so successful in this imitation as Lord Cobham at Stowe, where the gothic temple is still of no definite style or æra.

England possesses a decided advantage over every nation of Europe with respect to the superb environs of the noblemen's palaces. The forests and parks in Germany and Italy are left in a state of nature, excepting avenues made for the high roads. We are not prepared for the sight of a castle or palace, as in England, by a display of superior cultivation or characteristic accompaniments. Their whole expence is confined to the house itself and the gardens, which in their architectural plans are scarcely less sumptuous. But nature, embellished only, and not subdued, and what has been called landscape gardening, they do not understand, and are too prejudiced ever to adopt. In France, indeed, the royal country residences, and those of the higher nobility under the former government, are laid out in a style intended to give an immediate impression of the vast extent of the domain which surrounds them. But these are few and peculiar, and do not authorise a national comparison.

In the beginning of the last century, when Lord Bathurst first planted Oakley, the subjecting a whole district of country to the one grand mansion, occurred but in few instances.

AN EARLY POEM OF DR. DARWIN.

To the Editor of the Athenaeum.

Sir,

I SEND you a curiosity, like most curiosities, of no great value, but still I should hope not unworthy your acceptance. It is the juvenile production of a man who, though he will not be ranked with the classical poets of our language, certainly belongs to the distinguished literati of the age: a poem, by Dr. Darwin, written more than half a century ago. This little piece has lately been published in Germany, in an appendix to an interesting pamphlet.

On the 29th of April last Dr. Reimarus,* of Hamburg, a physician of eminence, and a respectable author on a variety of subjects, principally medical and philosophical, celebrated the jubilee of his academical title of M. D. On this occasion the amiable and venerable sage, who with the weight of 78 years enjoys a green old age and the unbounded love and reverence of his fellow citizens, after a long life spent in a series of patriotic and benevolent exertions, was presented with a biographical memoir of himself, written by his friend Dr. Veit. In this memoir we learn that Dr. Reimarus studied at Edinburgh in the years

1754-6,

* Son of Reimarus, who wrote a work on the Instinct of Animals, which, if I mistake not, as well as the same author's Defence of Natural Religion, has been translated into English. The elder Reimarus's works have something of the tone and tendency of the popular writings of Derham.

1754-6, where he formed a close friendship with Dr. Darwin. On the 29th of April, 1757, Reimarus took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and on this occasion received the congratulatory poem which is now for the first time made public.

This production certainly will not add much to the author's reputation, and a scrupulous friend of the Doctor's might hesitate before he withdrew it from obscurity; but its publication, though in a foreign country, must sooner or later make it known at home; and after all, it is no disgrace to the writer; for (and this alone would render even a worse performance interesting) the author's poetical taste and character were already formed; and the future author of the Botanic Garden, published so many years afterwards, is discernible in these occasional verses. We find here the same frigid allegorisation, the same far fetched epithets, and, in endeavour, if not in execution, the same polished phraseology and laboured rhythmus. This gives an unquestionable interest to the poem.

I am, Sir, &c. H. G. R.

Altona, May, 1807.

THE MEDICAL COURTSHIP.

BY E. DARWIN.

In manhood's dawn, when first soft hairs begin
To yield a timorous umbrage to the chin; MA
Reimarus pray'd, Ye powers celestial hear,
Send me a wife, and bless the loving pair.

Her favourite youth the blue-eyed goddess spy'd,
"Father of gods and men, oh Jove! (she cry'd)
"Grant me unerring wisdom to employ,
"And chuse a damsel for my favourite boy."

The godhead nods—and at her wing'd command
Before the youth three Sister-beauties stand,
Each with soft words his tender bosom warms,
And hand in hand display their rival charms.

First gentle *Botany* the swain address'd,
One early rose-bud blush'd upon her breast,
She bade the Spring for him her sweets unfold,
Green'd the young herb, and dip'd the flower in gold.

Next pensive *Chemia* lifts the magic wand,
And changing forms obey her waving hand;
Metallic trees advance their silver stems,
Bud into gold, and blossom into gems.

Last young *Anatome* steps forth, and throws
The clouds of superstition from her brows,
Harmless she smiles upon the crimson knife,
Untwists each nerve, and treads the walks of life.

He

He view'd, he sigh'd, alternate passions burn'd;
Each courts, and each is courted in her turn.

"These are my handmaids," health-rob'd *Med'cine* cries,
And steps all-radiant from the bending skies.

Grace sat upon her cheek, and o'er her head
Immortal youth his blooming honours spread;
Science for her his treasur'd ores improves,
And age and torture bless her as she moves.

The youth advanc'd, and first her hand he press'd,
Then clasp'd the goddess to his panting breast;—
"O take your spouse"—she heard his soft commands,
And wreath'd her serpent to their wedded hands.

For the Athenæum.

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ISLANDS OF
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THE most recent account that has been published of these islands is to be found in the sixth chapter of Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, whose ship, the Lion, touched there in 1792. A sudden gust, however, driving her from her anchor, it was only during a few hours that an imperfect examination of the anchorage and of the adjacent shores could be attempted. Of these nearly unknown islands, therefore, very little could be said in that work, the editor of which, however, justly observes, that they are certainly worthy of a more particular enquiry, as they are not fifty leagues out of the general track of vessels bound to China, and to the coast of Coromandel, by the outer passage; the following particulars, therefore, collected from the log-book, and notes of Capt. John Patten, of the ship Industry, from Philadelphia, who was a temporary inhabitant of the largest of the three islands that are called the isles of Tristan d'Acunha, where he remained with part of his crew, collecting seal skins, from August 1790 to April 1791, will no doubt prove interesting to the geographer, and help to fill up another blank leaf in our knowledge of the globe.

These islands; which are three in number, lie in latitude $37^{\circ} 14' S.$ and longitude $14^{\circ} 30' W.$ from London.* The northernmost is the largest, and is about thirty miles round. The next in size is about twenty miles in circumference, and bears W. S. W. by compass from the large island, about nine leagues distant. The third, or smallest, is about

* The situation assigned by Capt. Patten is very nearly the same with that given to these islands by every navigator, excepting Sir Erasmus Gower, the commander of the Lion, who states that the spot where the Lion anchored was determined by good meridional observations, and by accurate time-pieces, to be $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ latitude, and $11^{\circ} 48' W.$ longitude from Greenwich.

about fifteen miles round, and bears S.S.W. from the large island about eight leagues distant.* They are all three of a circular shape, and consist of very high land, with clear open passages between them. Their shores are in general bold, and are exempt from shoals or other dangers to navigation, except a high reef of rocks or rocky isles off the south end of the smallest island.

The current sets to the north-east. There is a regular tide, the water rising from eight to ten feet. Whilst Capt. Patten was there, the prevailing winds were from the northward and westward; the easterly and southerly winds blowing but seldom, and scarcely ever longer than twenty-four hours at a time. It generally blows fresh, and frequently very hard, from the N. W.; and when a gale came on it was generally preceded by a very heavy sea, rolling in sometimes twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours before the wind rose. The weather is very subject to be thick and hazy, attended with much rain. The summer months are warm, but the cold in winter is very severe.

There is a bay on the north-west side of the large island, which, however, is open and exposed. It has a fine beach of black sand, where the boat was hauled up. There are two falls of excellent water, affording an abundant supply, sufficient for the wants of a large fleet; and from one of these cascades the water casks might be filled by means of a long hose, without moving them from the boats. The Industry's people pitched their tent at this bay. Around it is plenty of wood. The trees do not grow high, but their branches bend down and spread on the ground. The foliage of the trees that principally abound resembles that of the yew-tree, but the wood is like that of the maple, and burns remarkably well; the trunks are about ten feet in height, and about nine inches in diameter. There are no large or tall trees to be met with. A great deal of drift-wood is found on the east side of the island, but none to the westward. Abundance of wild celery, sour dock (sorrel), and wild parsley is met with. The rocks yield great quantities of the sea-weed called laver, and the shore is covered with a broad sea-weed, several fathoms long (*fucus giganteus*). No quadrupeds were met with, except some goats, which had been left there by former navigators, and which were very wild. Seven of them were shot. Neither vermin nor venomous creatures of any description were observed. Of birds the principal were a kind of gannets, like wild geese, which the sailors considered as excellent food; penguins, albatrosses, Cape cocks and hens, a bird like a partridge, but of a black colour, which cannot fly, is easily run down, and is very well flavoured, and a variety of small birds that frequent

the

* By Sir E. Gower's account, the largest island, or that of *Tristan d'Acunha proper*, seems not to exceed fifteen miles in circumference. *Inaccessible* island, the next in size, he reckons at about nine miles; and *Nightingale* island, the least, seven or eight miles in circumference. The estimations of their extent may fairly be considered to be superseded by the account given by Captain Patten, who had a much longer time and better opportunity of ascertaining them than the officer of the Lion.

the bushes and underwood. Abundance of birds' eggs are to be got in the proper season.

There are large quantities of fish, particularly a kind of large perch, some weighing six pounds; file-fish in large shoals, craw-fish, star-fish, and others. They had no nets, and therefore did not catch much fish; what they caught was with hook and line, and the craw-fish were thrown up by gales of wind. No other shell-fish were found. The shore is covered with seals, sea-lions, and sea-elephants (the tongues of which are reckoned good eating), and whales abound in the offing, particularly of that species called by the whalers killers. Most of the whales observed in these latitudes were cow-fish.*

In the seven months that Capt. Patten was on shore at Tristan d'Acunha he got five thousand six hundred seal-skins, and could, he says, have loaded a large ship with oil in three weeks. Both the sea-elephants and the sea-lions, as well as the seals, afford large quantities of oil, but as their business was to collect skins for the China market, they only killed such seals as suited their purposes. September he reckoned to be the best month for making oil at these islands.

The middle of the large island rises in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and is very much elevated. Trees grow half way up, but higher up the mountain consists of bare and rugged rocks, frequently hidden by the clouds, and the summit is covered with snow during the greatest part of the year. No snow, however, was observed to fall on the coast. There is a considerable extent of level land between the foot of the mountain and the shore, the soil of which is a fine rich loam, of a red colour and considerable depth, apparently adapted to the production of every kind of vegetable, and, excepting the danger of devastation from high winds, adequate to any cultivation.

The productions of the other islands are nearly the same as those of the large one. There is no safe anchorage at the other islands.

Capt. Patten saw the remains of different wrecks at Tristan d'Acunha, such as the bowsprit and mast of a cutter, several spars, some of which were worm-eaten, some iron hoops, and other pieces of iron; but he did not perceive the marks or traces of any huts or habitations.

To the eastward are other small islands, such as Gough and Alvarez islands, and the Marsouines, of which we have very imperfect notions. Capt. Colquhoun, of the American brig *Betsey*, who likewise touched at Tristan d'Acunha, and planted potatoes, onions, and a variety of seeds there, had been at Gough's island in latitude 40° S. and longitude 2° W. which he described as low land, having a bay with good anchorage and abundance of fresh water.

* The South-sea whalers call the male whale a bull fish, the female a cow fish, and their young calves.

For the *Athenaeum*.

THOUGHTS ON THE INEQUALITY OF CONDITIONS.

THERE is nothing which a humane and considerate mind contemplates with more pain, than the great inequality with which the advantages and enjoyments of life are dealt out to different classes of men. I mean to take these terms in their common acceptation, and to understand by the enjoyments of life, a plentiful table, lightsome and well-furnished apartments, apparel of delicate manufacture, power to command the attendance of others, and freedom from any obligation to coarse or disgusting employments; to labour that exhausts life, or privations that render it of little value. To these may be added a share of deference, respect, a facility of access to objects of taste and curiosity, with all those other circumstances through which the rich feel their superiority over the poor. I know very well that with philosophers these advantages are of little or no account; they can prove by many learned and logical arguments that external goods have nothing to do with happiness, which resides exclusively in the mind. We are therefore bound to believe that these gentlemen, though they appear to enjoy a good table, or an elegant carriage as well as their neighbours, in fact regard them with perfect indifference; for which reason I beg to be considered as only addressing those who share in the common feelings of mankind, and who are therefore apt, at times, to repine that in the common blessings of it there should exist so striking a disproportion.

The honourable origin of this disproportion is *industry*. By the order of Providence the advantages of life are made the reward of diligence, active exertion, and superior talent. According as a man is distinguished by these, his share will of course increase at the expence of his weaker or more indolent neighbour. But this alone would not account for the prodigious accumulation which by degrees takes place, were it not that this larger share generates *power*; and here begins the mischief, for power embanks and confines the riches which otherwise would disperse and flow back in various channels to the community at large. Power enables the indolent and the useless not only to retain, but to add to their possessions, by taking from the industrious the natural reward of *their* labour, and applying it to *their* own use. It enables them to limit the profits and exact the services of the rest of the community, and to make such an unnatural separation between the enjoyment of a thing and the power of producing it, that where we see the one, we are habitually led to infer the privation of the other. The sinews of industry become relaxed by the plenty it produces, but the grip of power is firm, and can only be unloosed by power. All the fences of law are provided, all the watchfulness of suspicion is awakened, all the salutary prejudices are cherished which may serve to keep down those who are already undermost, and to secure to those who have once acquired them the enjoyments and advantages of life. Since things

things are so, how is it, it may be asked, that they are not worse? How is it that this continual tendency to accumulation has not long ago centered in a few hands all that is valuable in life? To solve this difficulty we must recollect, that as in the material, so in the moral world, there are opposite laws and tendencies which counteract each other, so that the weaker, though it never can subdue the stronger, yet acts as a continual check upon it, and serves to prevent it from ever passing a certain point. In this light I have often considered with pleasure those levelling principles which are constantly at work, and prevent the accumulating principle, not indeed from preponderating to a degree that often shocks humanity, but at least from entirely destroying the balance of society.

The first of these levelling principles is, the number of adventitious wants and infirmities which take possession of a rich man, and make him dependent on those who administer to them. The enjoyments of sense are limited, those of fancy are infinite. If the rich had no fantastic wants, it is probable no more poor would be suffered to subsist in a country than would suffice to procure a plentiful subsistence for the owners of the soil; just as we maintain no more oxen than will serve for food, or horses than are wanted for the draft or the saddle; the rest of the land would lie uncultivated, as indeed it does, whenever those who possess the property of it are not stimulated by some advantage to themselves to make it productive. In conformity with this idea, we always use the phrase of *a numerous poor, a burdensome poor, a country overstocked with poor*, whenever, from any accidental overflow, they happen to exist in greater numbers than we can conveniently use. But in general, where taste and fashion exist, their various demands are drawing off, by numberless little channels, that wealth which its possessor would not otherwise be induced to part with. Nor is mere subsistence all that is thus gained; those tastes, to supply which talent is required, require also education, they require a certain degree of affluence, they bring the different ranks into contact with each other. The rude hind from his mud-walled cottage may raise corn for the table of the nobleman; but if the latter chuses to have an artist, he must occasionally admit him to that table. Leonardo da Vinci died in the arms of Francis the first. The wants of taste, and they alone, supply a gradation of ranks; for the man who is able to administer to the more refined pleasures of life, himself requires to be placed several rounds above the foot of the ladder.

Another levelling principle, akin to the former, is that *personal consequence* which is the result of personal capacity and experience. Of this no artificial state of society, no station of inferiority, not even a state of slavery itself, can entirely divest its possessor. Skill is power. The owner of a large house and domain may call himself, if he pleases, the master of them, and in a certain sense he is so, for all his dependants are labouring for him; but he cannot deprive his steward, his butler, his gardener, his cook, even his dairy-maid, of that importance which arises from their understanding what he does not understand. He may give general orders, but if he attempts to interfere in

the

the management of their departments, he will find himself become the object of their contempt instead of their reverence. If he talks with his gardener about fruit walls, or with his housekeeper about setting out an entertainment, he will find they are the people of consequence, and that the wages he pays them will not prevent their telling him with an air of authority, "Sir, you must do so and so." So well is this understood, that workmen of all kinds are the acknowledged masters of those who employ them; and the man who directs the affairs of a kingdom, if he wants to repair his house, is obliged to submit with the conscious littleness of ignorance to the impositions of his brick-layer, mason, and carpenter. Some kinds of authority may be usurped, but the authority which arises from technical skill never can.

Another circumstance which serves to lessen the superiority of the rich is, the *number of restraints* which they themselves, as rich people, lie under. A rich man has a kind of enchanted circle drawn about him, out of which he can no more move than the poor man out of his sphere. He is forbidden, by the custom of the community, from making use of his talents and activity, except in his own department. He is interdicted the use of fire and water, except by the ministration of others. He is as really prohibited, and under as severe penalties (the penalties of disgrace and universal odium) from carrying a parcel, or cleaning his own shoes, or currying his own horse, as the poor man is forbidden any office for which he is incapacitated by his indigence. With regard to women, particularly, the restraints laid upon them in what is called civilized society by the despot *Qu'en dirai'on?* (What will people say?) make their whole lives a series of constraint and sacrifices. "I should be glad to walk in the fields," says the poor sempstress. "but I cannot, for I have not finished my task;" "I should be glad to walk in the fields," says the young lady, "but I cannot possibly go, for the footman who should walk behind me is not at leisure." The poor woman, whose thin and scanty garment is not sufficient to defend her from the blasts of winter, suffers, no doubt, from the cold; and so does the young lady of fashion, who is also obliged, by that fashion from whence she derives her importance, to shiver in a thin and scanty garment, and to expose her health by encountering without sufficient covering the noxious damp of the midnight air. A man who is born rich, consequently in a certain rank of society, finds the greatest part of his income appropriated to expences which he is not the master to indulge or to restrain, and is forced, in spite of himself, to diffuse largely around him the bounties of Providence which, perhaps, if not thus constrained, he would be willing to confine to the narrow circle of his own enjoyments. He must not only support those who work for him, but all who approach his person must share the affluence and luxury in which he lives; if he eats white bread, his servants will not eat brown; though, perhaps, his tenants may. His own pride, his own comfort, require that all who are within the circle of contact should have an air of neatness, decorous manners, and harmonize by their appearance with the principal object in the piece; as the approaches to a nobleman's mansion

must

must indicate from afar the grandeur of the place. Neither will the sensibilities of cultured life bear to have misery intrude too near the eye; the distress which might languish at a distance, will be amply relieved if it comes near enough to affect the nerves. There is a happy contagion in wealth, which spreads itself to the remotest circle of its influence. "No one liveth to himself," is exemplified by the rich man, whether he intend it or not.

It is true, this tendency is very much strengthened by another principle, *the secret combination of the poor against the rich*. There is in man an obscure sense of natural equality, which, without much reasoning, impresses on the mind a tacit conviction that some can spare a great deal, and that others want a great deal. Every body, therefore, who is not a party concerned, is rather glad than otherwise when the stores of the rich are lessened by overcharges, extravagant bills, and a number of little impositions, which he is continually exposed to. "He can well afford it, the expence is nothing to him," is the common language on such occasions. The inferior classes are quick in seizing this advantage, and it is well understood that a rich or a titled man pays more than another for whatever he has. The best thing he can do is to submit with a good grace, for if he is strict in insisting upon his right, he loses his character as a gentleman. Laws are continually made against combinations, but the secret combination of the low against the high can never be prevented, because it is founded on the interest of the many, and the moral sense of all.

These various causes are thus continually at work, draining off, as it were, the superfluous moisture, and dewing with it the parched and barren field; still, much more misery would be suffered than is suffered, if it were not for another corrective which Providence has caused to exist, in the vices of mankind. That private vices are public benefits, may be thought a dangerous doctrine; but as vice exists, the fact surely tends to vindicate the divine government in permitting it; and I think it must be clear to a reflecting mind, that *ceteris manentibus*, so strong a sense of principle as would entirely prevent the lower orders from preying upon the property of the higher, would be a curse and not a blessing. When, with these sentiments, I read such a book as Colquhoun's history of the police, and see the various tribes of *mud-larks*, *lumpers*, &c. exercising their depredations, instead of indulging the melancholy with which such scenes of depravity inspire us at first view, I rather wish to consider them as usefully employed in lessening the enormous inequality between the miserable beings who engage in them, and the great commercial speculators, in their way equally rapacious, against whom their frauds are exercised. It is the intent of Nature that all her children should live, yet she has not made specific provision for them all. The larger cattle graze the meadows, and strong animals subdue their prey, but she has likewise formed a countless number of smaller tribes who have no pasture but the field of other's labours. These watch their time, and pick up the superfluous crumbs of our plenty; they annoy us, we are in a constant state of warfare with them; and when their audacity arrives at a cer-

tain height; we provide effectual checks; in the mean time they live upon our abundance, they admonish us not to let things waste and mould in our barns and storehouses; they are for ever nibbling at our property, living upon the scraps and parings of our festival dainties, hovering about and sipping in our cup, some with insidious stealth, others with bolder warfare; some make us sensible of their sting; the defence of others is their minuteness and insignificance; many tribes of them are got rid of by order and cleanliness; others we keep within certain bounds, but we cannot destroy, without giving up the things which allure them. So it is in human polity. We send the cat after the rat, and the bailiffs after the rogue, but nature intended all should live. When a rich West India fleet has sailed into the docks, and wealth is flowing in full tides into the crammed coffers of the merchant, can we greatly lament that a small portion of his immense property is by these means diverted from its course, and finds its way to the habitations of penury? Instead, therefore, of feeling strong indignation at these mal-practices, I am apt to say with Burns,
to the little Mouse,

I doubt na, whiles, but thou mayest thieve;
What then, poor Beastie! thou must live.

The sanctity of oaths and promises is another very essential branch of morality; yet if it were invariably observed by those on whose necks the foot of power is planted, and there were no proportional amelioration in the dispositions of those who possess power, a more complete and hopeless tyranny would be exercised, than it is now possible for any despot to maintain. Arbitrary power could never be resisted; for it would begin with imposing sanctions which could not be brokep without crime. As taxes and prohibitions could never be evaded, an unprincipled government would feel no limit to its exactions; and that party in society which once happened to be undermost, would be in the situation of a man who has an oath imposed upon him with a pistol at his breast, which he thinks himself bound to observe, however ruinous to his fortune.

At the same time that we acknowledge the wisdom of Providence in this system of checks, which by evil preserves the race from greater evil, this ought not to shake our principles or alter our ideas of individual morality. Fraud and robbery are not right because other things are worse. A reflecting mind, contemplating the picture from a distance, may feel satisfaction that, by the various channels of imposition and peculation, that property is drawn off and dispersed, which would otherwise stagnate; but if any one among the classes by which such practices are exercised, has by any means formed higher notions of virtue, and a more delicate moral-sense, to him they are forbidden; he must starve rather than steal, and trust for his recompence to the conscious purity of his own mind, and to an order of things not found in the present state. An individual cannot do better than by giving a high example of virtue; and if he conceives it, if he is capable of it,

it is his duty at whatever personal risk. At the same time the rich may be told, that it is in their own power to get rid of many of these grievances whenever they please. It is not sufficiently considered how many virtues depend upon comfort, and cleanliness, and decent apparel. Destroy dirt and misery, and you will destroy at once a great many vices. Provide those accommodations which favour decorum and self respect, and you have done much to promote female chastity. Let every man know what it is to have property, and you will soon awaken in him a sense of honesty. Make him a citizen, and he will love the constitution to which he belongs, and obey the laws he has helped to make. Educate the poor, inform their minds, and they will have a sense of religion; but if we will not, or cannot do this; if our commerce, or the defence of our territories, or the distinction of ranks require that large classes shall be sacrificed in these respects; if we must have fleets and armies and crowded work-rooms, the steaming hot-beds of infant depravity; then Nature has said that their vices shall in part repair to them the privations we impose, and soften their state of degradation by rendering them insensible to shame or honour. It is good that in the hovels of the poor there does not exist a nice taste of food, a nice regard to delicacy; it is also, and for the same reason, good, that his moral sense should be in some degree adapted to his circumstances. These considerations may perhaps suggest an additional motive for charitable exertions. I am apt to suspect that the greatest good done by the numerous societies for the reformation of manners is, by bringing the poor in contact with the rich, by which, as a necessary consequence, many are drawn out of the state of destitute misery in which they were plunged, and placed in more respectable situations. The rich cannot seek the poor without beneficial effects to both parties. The best levelling principle is that philanthropy which is continually at work to smooth and soften the too great inequalities of life, and to present the eye, instead of proud summits and abrupt precipices, with the gentler undulations of hill and vale, with eminences of gradual ascent, and humble but happy vallies.

A. L. B.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

ON SOME POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS, MORE PARTICULARLY
ON THAT RELATING TO VAMPYRES OR BLOOD-SUCKERS,

*In answer to an Enquiry made in the last Number of the Athenæum
concerning it.*

Sir,

I MUST ask pardon of your Correspondent, Scrutator, for having unintentionally misled him by referring to some volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine for an account of Vampyres, which, I find, does not come within the limits under which I had conceived it fell.

When

When I submitted my Legend of "The Dead Men of Pest" to your notice, I wrote concerning the sources from which I had drawn it; from the vague recollection of what I happened to read about four or five years ago, and had not the books within my reach to make my reference more perfect. On examining with attention all the early Magazines, the only passage I can find distinctly relating to this singular superstition is in p. 681 of the second volume for the year 1732, under the head of "Foreign Advices for the month of March." It appears from that extract (which I shall take the liberty of inserting entire for the satisfaction of your Correspondent) that the particular instance there alluded to, was only one of many, and that the belief of vampyres had been long established in those parts of the world. The very term "vampyre" is mentioned as familiar to the people, and some curious points of old doctrine concerning those imaginary beings are hinted at. We may therefore safely imagine, that the similar instances recorded by Dr. Henry More, as having taken place at Breslaw, in Silesia (and, I believe, in other parts also) all originate in the same belief which has prevailed among the common people in different parts of the Sclavonian countries from his time (and how much earlier we know not) down to the middle of last century. I have not been able to meet with More's philosophical works since I perceived the enquiry of Scrutator; but, in the course of the summer I expect to fall in his company, and will then furnish you, Sir, with some more particulars of the strange stories related by him.

Extract from the Gentleman's Magazine.

"From Medreyga, in Hungary, we learn, that certain dead bodies, called Vampyres, had killed several persons by sucking out all their blood. The commander in chief and magistrates of the place were severally examined, and unanimously declared, that about five years ago a certain heyduke, named Arnold Paul, in his life-time was heard to say he had been tormented by a vampyre, and that for a remedy he had eaten some of the earth of the vampyre's graves, and rubbed himself with their blood. That, twenty or thirty days after the death of the said Arnold Paul, several persons had complained that they were tormented, and that he had taken away the lives of four persons. To put a stop to such a calamity, the inhabitants having consulted, their hadnagi took up his body forty days after it had been dead, and found it fresh and free from corruption; that he bled at the nose, mouth, and ears, pure and florid blood, that his shroud and winding-sheet were all over bloody, and that his finger and toe-nails were fallen off, and new ones grown in their room. By these circumstances they were persuaded that it was a vampyre, and, according to custom, drove a stake through his heart, at which he gave a horrid groan. They burned his body to ashes, and threw them into his grave. 'Twas added, that those who have been tormented by vampyres, become vampyres when they are dead; upon which account they served several other bodies in the same manner."

This horrible account caused a good deal of conversation about the time when it first appeared. In page 750 of the same volume, we find an humorous number of the paper called the Craftsman, on the conceit that the whole story of the vampyres was but a political allegory; that Arnold Paul, the heyduke, was a minister of state, and his blood the treasure he had sucked out of the public funds, &c. &c. &c.; and in page 755 is a grave attempt to reason on the causes of so uncommon a superstition.

It is certain that dead bodies have occasionally been dug out of the earth, which, after lying for as many years, or more, as the heyduke is said to have lain *days*, have exhibited appearances as extraordinary as those attributed to these vampyres. Take, for example, the following account, which I found in the 20th volume of the same Magazine in the course of my search.

"Some men at Staverton, in Devon, being employed to rid the church-yard of water, under it in a vault full of water found two coffins, one quite rotten, the other quite sound, and the person in it as fresh as just dead. On searching the register, they found one had been buried 81, the other 84 years; the person who looked so fresh died abroad, and was brought home, wrapt in a tar-cloth, to be buried. On dissection, his heart appeared nearly consumed, but surrounded with fat; on opening the thigh, the blood appeared fresh; all the limbs were pliant, as if scarce cold; the beard was grown down to the navel; but, upon being exposed to the air, the countenance turned black."

There is a most curious case of a murder in Hertfordshire, preserved by Hargrave in his edition of state-trials (vol. x. p. 29. Appendix.) Some persons, who had been taken up on suspicion, were tried at the assizes and acquitted, but so much against the evidence, that an appeal was afterwards brought, and "because the evidence was so strange," says Sir John Maynard, "I took exact and particular notice; and it was as follows:"

"An ancient and grave personage, minister to the parish where the fact was committed, being sworn to give evidence according to the custom, deposed—That the body being taken up out of the grave thirty days after the party's death, and lying on the grass, and the four defendants being present, were required each of them to touch the dead body. The appellant did touch the body, whereupon the brow of the dead, which was before of a livid and carrion colour, began to have a dew, or gentle sweat, arise on it, which encreased by degrees till the sweat ran down in drops on the face; the brow turned to a lively and fresh colour, and the deceased opened one of her eyes and shut it again; and this opening of the eye was done three several times; she likewise thrust out the ring or marriage finger three times, and pulled it in again; and the finger dropped blood from it on the grass."

On being questioned, who saw this besides himself? the witness answered, "I cannot swear what others saw; but, my Lord, I do believe the whole company saw it;" and afterwards, observing some wonder in the auditors, "My Lord, I am minister of the parish, and have

have long known all the parties, but never had occasion of displeasure against any of them, or they with me; but I have no interest in the matter, but as called upon to testify the truth, and that I have done."

"This witness (proceeds the learned Serjeant) was a very reverend person, as I guessed, of about seventy years of age; his testimony was delivered gravely and temperately, but to the great admiration of the auditory." His brother, also a man in years, and the minister of the adjoining parish, having been likewise present, was called, and being sworn, deposed in every point, "the sweating of the brow, the change of the colour, thrice opening the eye, and thrice motion of the finger." The first witness added, that he had dipped his own finger in the blood which came from the dead body, and swore he believed it was real blood.

This evidence would alone have been sufficient for the people who were convinced, by the supernatural interposition of the dead woman herself, that heaven marked out the accused for its vengeance. The Judge, however, required further proof; and the circumstantial evidence which then follows is of a very remarkable nature, but wholly unconnected with my present subject.

The appearances described as having taken place in this corpse are so very similar to those on the vampyres (excepting as to the *alteration* said to have visibly taken place before the by-standers) that I thought this story well worth relating by way of comparison. It seems highly probable that the murdered person did actually, from some natural cause, exhibit the phenomena of a fresh skin and a fullness of blood, and even that the sudden removal into the air produced some apparent change. The rest must be wholly placed to the account of imagination in the good old clergymen.

As for the more wonderful part of the vampyre-superstition, that from which the name itself was derived, the sucking of the blood of the living, we find a parallel belief to have obtained, nearly about the period of Arnold Paul's death, in Holland. A book of midwifery, published in the year 1730, by Dr. Mowbray, entitled, "The Female Physician," treating of unnatural births, and mentioning some observations made by himself in Holland, proceeds in the following words: "That these births in those parts are often attended with a monstrous little animal, the likest of any thing in shape and size to a mudiwarp, having a hooked snout, fiery sparkling eyes, a long round neck, and an acuminated short tail, of an extraordinary agility of feet. At first sight of the world's light, it commonly yells and shrieks fearfully; and seeking for a lurking hole, runs up and down like a little Daemon, which indeed I took it for, the first time I saw it, and that for none of the better sort."

He then tells a story of what happened to himself; that being on his passage in the ordinary fare vessel from Harlingen to Amsterdam, the voyage being much delayed by contrary winds, a woman fell in labour before they got to shore, and he took upon himself the office of delivering her, when, he says, "this fore-mentioned ANIMAL made its wonderful

derful *egress*, filling my *ears* with dismal *SHRIEKS* and my *mind* with greater *CONSTERNATION*."

"Afterwards," says he, at some intervals, "I had occasion to talk with some of the most learned *men* of the several famous universities in these *provinces* upon this head, who ingenuously told me that it was so common a thing among the *sea-faring* and *meaner sort of people*, that scarce *one* of these *women* in *three* escaped this kind of strange *BIRTH*; which my own small *practice* among them afterwards also confirmed, insomuch that I always as much expected the thing, *de suyger* (as it is called) as the *CHILD* itself; and, besides, the *women* in like manner make a respective suitable *preparation* to receive it warmly, and throw it into the *fire*, holding *sheets* before the *chimney*, that it may not get off; as it always endeavours to save itself by getting into some *dark hole or corner*. They properly call it *de suyger*, which is (in our language) the *SUCKER*, because, like a *leech*, it sucks up the *INFANT's blood and aliment*."*

It should seem that some *Dæmon*, similar to the *suyger*, was supposed by the inhabitants of Medregga to enter into the bodies of the deceased, and, in like manner, suck up the blood of the living. But, without insisting too strongly on the analogy between the two superstitions, this relation of Dr. Mowbray must be regarded as another curious instance of the strange propensity of the human mind to torment itself with imaginary terrors. In this case we see that a general belief has obtained over a whole province of a thing absolutely impossible in the course of nature, and which it comes within the evidence of the senses of thousands totally to contradict; and yet we find it supported by a man of learning in his profession, who states himself to have been an eye-witness of what he relates, not once, but often, and has thus made himself guilty either of a most wanton and useless lie, or of a credulity and aptness to be deluded that almost exceeds belief. I have no doubt that the story of Lerinus Lumnius (whom Mowbray quotes as an authority for the same ridiculous fiction) is equally impudent and strange.

While I am engaged in this curious detail of popular superstitions, shall I intrude too much on the limits of your Magazine by mentioning another, wholly unconnected with the fiction of vampyres, but worthy of attention from the great extent to which it appears to have prevailed, and from the authority of those writers who have ventured to record it?

John von Hoorn, who was bishop of Liege at the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, in a letter written by him to the emperor Maximilian, describes the following phenomena as having fallen under his notice within his own diocese. Every day, for a considerable time after Easter-day in the year 1501, fiery and bloody crosses were observed in the church, in the streets, in houses, and even in bed-chambers,

* In this quotation from Dr. Mowbray, I have preserved the Italics and Capitals just as he himself inserted them, in order to impress his readers with the more horror and astonishment.

chambers, sometimes plain, and at others divided at the ends. Many of them fell on the veils and heads of women. He mentions a particular instance in one young woman 22 years old, of family and of good character, who was almost deprived of her senses by her terror at these portents; for one day her mother pointed out to her a large mark of a cross of a golden colour, flaming at the four extremities, impressed upon her veil. Frightened at the sight, the poor girl took off the veil, and having laid it by very reverently in a secure place, put on another, which very soon exhibited precisely the same appearance. Many people were gathered together to observe her, and the same prodigies continuing for the space of nine days, she had changed in that time no fewer than thirty veils, every one of which was successively marked with large flame-coloured or bloody crosses. At length one of these crosses, of the colour and *taste* of honey, appeared on her chin, extending from the under-lip to the throat, and, when she raised her hand to touch it, another cross appeared on that also, to the great admiration of all the by-standers. In about two hours both these marks died away, but no sooner had they disappeared, than her head was encircled with a coronet of a green colour, emitting rays in the shape of thorns. Neither were her husband's shirts free from these miraculous signs.

The curate of her parish advised her to go to Maestricht (where the bishop then resided) to confess herself on the approaching jubilee. She did so accordingly, and then, with renewed confidence, went boldly into the street, attired in a new veil perfectly white; but hardly had she left the confessional before a remarkable stream of blood collected on the top of her head-dress, spreading itself all over the veil, and dropping on her shoulder, where it formed itself into the shape of a cross, and continually enlarged. In this state she went immediately to present herself to the bishop, who, in his letter to the emperor, certifies by oath the truth of what he saw. We are not informed what became of the poor lady at last.

This letter may be found in Boxhorn's Collection of the Historians of Liege, printed at Leyden, 1613, in the Annals of John Naulerus, bishop of Tubingen, and in the Memorabilia of Wolff, in two volumes folio, 1672, vol. i. p. 862. No reason can be assigned whatever for this imposture, and the story is attested solemnly by the grave bishop, on the faith of many credible witnesses.

About the same time, a similar miracle is recorded to have taken place at Henneberg, in Swabia. The first of the crosses was observed by one Simon Lamparter, on Barbara the wife of James Daettler, and daughter of John Reuter, on the eve of some great festival.

On Easter-eve it was observed again to fall on a girl of 20, named Dorothea, the daughter of Conrad Holtz. On a white ribbon which she wore round her head were seen thirty yellow spots of the size of small coins, and a cross of a sea-green colour. On her veil was a long yellow line, and on the top of it a cross of yellow, green, and blue, and a ladder of violet-colour, together with several other marks too tedious to be detailed. The truth of this history is attested by Crusius

Crusius, in his Annals of the Empire under Maximilian I. I have extracted it from the same Wollius or Wolf, who is a great recorder of wonders.

These strange details, though they have been probably much exaggerated by the credulity of the relators, must have had some foundation in truth. Nor let us laugh at our ancestors who lived three centuries ago, for their easy faith in miracles, while we have instances of such superstitions in our own days, as the Stockwell-ghost and many others, as solemnly attested as the history of the right reverend John von Hoorn. Many of your readers will recollect a much more complete parallel in some events mentioned in the newspapers three years since to have happened at a small village in Cambridgeshire, where neither man, woman, nor child could, for some weeks together, wear a single article of dress an hour without finding it slit and cut in many places, and sometimes absolutely parted into shreds by some invisible agency.

Those who can account for this prodigy of their own times may perhaps find some probable solution of the miraculous crosses at Liege.

ARMINIUS.

AN EARLY TOUR TO THE LAKES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A REMARK made by the writer of the entertaining Comparison of Manners in two Centuries, in one of your early numbers, concerning the infrequency of journeys for curiosity in England, and the total absence of a taste for the picturesque, at the earlier period, is singularly confirmed by an extract from a manuscript Tour in England, made about the year 1697, by a lady of noble family, which has lately fallen into my hands. It contains an account of the Westmoreland lakes, which, as your correspondent observes, were then as little known to the southern inhabitants of the island as those of Lapland. The narrative is written in so bald a style, and is so unenlivened by any thing either sprightly or sentimental, that a transcript of it would be tedious to most of your readers; I shall therefore confine myself to the notice of a few particulars, characteristic as well of the state of the country at that time, as of the turn of a female observer in the superior ranks of society.

The lady begins her description with the town of Kendal, which was then, as at present, noted for its manufactures. These consisted of what are called cottons, used for blankets, and purchased by the Scots for their plaids, and of linsey-woolsies, together with a great quantity of tanned leather. The fame of Mrs. Rowlandson, at the King's Arms, for potted char, induced her not only to bespeak some of that article from the landlady, but made her "curious to see the great water, which is the only place that fish is to be found in." This sole

motive apparently led the lady to venture through the narrow stony lanes of the country, passed by no other carriages but very narrow cars like wheelbarrows, to Winander-mere. Here she notices the principal island, then inhabited by the lord of the manor, Sir Christopher Phillips. She, of course, makes her observations on the great object of her enquiries, the char fish; and then, with sufficient accuracy, describes the water of the lakes, its motion, its feeders, and outlet. She speaks of the high rocky hills by which it is surrounded, and of the wild tract called Furness Fells. Thence she makes a digression to the manufacture of the clap-bread, or large thin oat-cakes, which were the chief food of the people, and when well made, were, she says, "as crisp and pleasant to eat as any thing you can imagine."

A ride for some miles over the fells gives occasion to a general description of the face of the country, in which there is a good deal of *picture*, though nothing of the *picturesque*. It is the result of an observing eye, but which conveys to the mind no ideas but simply those of the objects themselves. The sublimity or beauty associated in a cultivated mind with scenes of nature seem to have been feelings of which she had no conception; and the only symptom of pleasure which she betrays, is where she speaks of the murmurs of the currents of water which rush from the sides of the hills. The villages are described as composed of wretched huts, made of stones without mortar, and roofed with slates; and the entertainment at public-houses only clap-bread with butter and cheese, and a cup of beer.

I shall here transcribe a passage from her letter, as a specimen of her manner of writing and surveying.

"Thence I rode almost all the way in sight of this great water; sometimes I lost it by reason of the great hills interposing, and so continued up hill and down hill, and that pretty steep even when I was in that they called the bottoms, which are very rich good grounds; and so I gained by degrees from lower to higher grounds, which I always went up and down before I came to another hill. At last I attained to the side of one of these vast hills, or fells of rocks, which I passed on the side, much about the middle, for looking down to the bottom it was at least a mile, all full of those lesser hills and inclosures; so looking upwards, I was as far from the top, which was all rocks, and something more barren, though there was some trees and woods growing in the rocks, and hanging over all down the brow of some of the hills. From these great fells there are several springs out of the rock that trickle down their sides, and as they meet with stones and rocks in the way, which something obstructs their passage, and so they come with more violence, that gives a pleasing sound and murmuring noise. These descend by degrees, and at last fall into the lower grounds and fructify it, which makes the land so fruitful in the vallies; and upon those very high fells or rocky hills it is, though so high, yet a moorish sort of ground, whence they dig abundance of peat, which they use for their fuel, being in many places a barren ground, yielding no wood."

She

She then crossed over into Cumberland, and came to Ulleswater, which she describes in the same style as Winander-mere. On riding through a forest or park by its side, she took the diversion of coursing by means of a greyhound that accompanied her. A fine round hill at the end of this lake, fertile in grass and corn, pleased her much, as the termination of the deserts and barren rocks she had been passing. No others of the lakes are mentioned, and the lady seems to have been fully satisfied with the view she had taken of this wild and unfrequent-ed region,

Yours, &c. S.

THE INVENTOR OF COTTON-SPINNING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Athenaeum.

tulit alter honores;

Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves.

VIRG.

Sir,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last number, in noticing the great perfection to which cotton-spinning is brought, has fallen into a very common error. He considers the cotton trade as indebted, in a great measure, for its present flourishing state, to the late inge-nious Sir Richard Arkwright, whom he styles "the inventor of the cotton-spinning machines, which have enabled us to surpass all our rivals, not only in the beauty of the manufacture, but in our ability to undersell them in their own markets."

Now, Sir, the machines for which Sir Richard Arkwright obtained his patent, are only used for the spinning of yarn of a very limited de-gree of fineness, such as is manufactured into quiltings, dimities, and other goods of a similar strength of fabric. They are incapable of pro-ducing yarn much finer than 45 hanks in the pound; and the average quality of what is spun from them is much lower than that. The Paisley muslin, therefore, of your correspondent, which he states to be made of yarn as high as No. 250,* cannot be produced from Sir Richard's machines.

About the time, or perhaps rather before, Sir Richard obtained his patent, a machine was invented of entirely different structure to his, and which at the time did not attract so much notice. Gradual im-provements were made in it, and numbers of them were used. They were at first called "*Hall i' th wood wheels*," from the circumstance of their inventor, Mr. Samuel Crompton, living at a place of that name, near Bolton le Moors. From ten, twenty-five, and fifty spindles they were progressively made of greater size and more perfect con-struction,

* It will be understood, that the mode of estimating the fineness and value of cotton yarn, is by a comparison of weight with measure. 840 yards make one hank, and by the number of these hanks in a pound (which is ascertained by a simple process) the article is denominated and sold.

struction, and at present are so large as to contain from three to four hundred spindles. These are the machines which, under the name of "mules," are now in such general use, and which alone are capable of producing the yarn of which our muslins and cambries are made. They are used for spinning even as low as 40 hanks, and thereby in some measure supersede the machines of Sir Richard, as they produce the same yarn at a cheaper rate, but not quite equal to it in quality.

The machines for preparing cotton for spinning kept pace in improvement with the machine itself, and are also indebted chiefly to the genius of Mr. Samuel Crompton. Till within these few years, the finest cotton, that was brought from Indja and the Isle of Bourbon, was comparatively of no use in England. Owing to its extreme delicacy and peculiarity of fibre, the carding engines then in use could not be brought to work it into a state fit for spinning. But the late improvements in that series of machinery which spinners call "the preparation," have obviated this difficulty, and by enabling us to spin that cotton to the degree of fineness of which it is susceptible, have rendered our manufacture the wonder and envy of our rivals.

Mr. Crompton's invention was not confined to the improvement of these machines. He had a great share in those inventions by which the moving power (either produced by steam or water) is caused to do the greatest possible work from the degree of force given. And the steam engines of Messrs, Boulton and Watt are now applied to the purposes of spinning, &c. in a manner truly astonishing. There is an establishment near Manchester, consisting of a square of cotton-mills, with a steam engine in the centre, which gives motion to the whole. I am not here giving to Mr. Crompton any merit in the improvements in steam engines themselves, but in the mode of their application. Of this merit other ingenious men now living have a great share; but he is the sole inventor of the machines which are worked by these means, and of course he must have chiefly contributed in adapting them to the operations of a moving power in the manner they are now used. These are the machines which spin by far the greatest bulk of the cotton brought to this country; these are the machines which spin the yarn of which our muslins are made; and these are the machines which our rivals so much wish to avail themselves of, along with us, and respecting which the legislature has of late been so vigilant in preventing exportation and the emigration of artificers to the continent. Their inventor, therefore, Mr. Samuel Crompton, is entitled to the praise of having chiefly contributed to bring the cotton trade to its present flourishing state. His machines are not a mere improvement on those of Sir Richard Arkwright; they are a separate invention, and have all the merit of originality. His whole life has been devoted principally to their improvement, and the country may yet expect farther benefits from his talents and unwearyed perseverance.

This person still resides at Bolton, in Lancashire. He never obtained a patent for his invention, nor ever solicited any. He never derived any emolument from it, but that of being the first to avail himself of the

the multiplication of labour which it produces, an advantage which others would speedily procure to a greater extent than himself, as he had not the capital requisite to put him in fair competition with them. I must mention also a small pecuniary compliment which, I am told, was voted him from a certain society; I am not certain as to this fact.

Some years ago a subscription was set on foot, on a very liberal scale, by the most considerable mercantile people in Lancashire, for the purpose of conferring on him a reward in some degree equal to the merits of his invention. Had this been carried into full effect, it would have secured to him a competent fortune. But unhappily that generous warmth with which the scheme was undertaken, soon subsided; the subscription suffered all the delays to which public undertakings are liable; and that noble project was gradually forgotten and abandoned. The unfortunate vicissitudes of the cotton trade, especially the spinning department, have hindered its revival, and will probably prevent it from ever taking place.

While this matter was in agitation, Mr. Crompton steadily resisted the suggestions of his friends to take any active part in it. He refused to stir one step from his business on that occasion, however tempting might be the prospect of success. Though his family is numerous, his sons are most of them grown up, and are of great service to him in his business, which continues to be that of a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. They are all of them ingenious young men, and I doubt not will prove themselves in future life worthy of such a father. With these blessings, though not rich, Mr. Crompton may be pronounced, in the philosophic sense of the word, independent, for his wants are moderate, and his means competent to supply them. It is nevertheless to be regretted, that merit like his should have remained in obscurity. Our rivals in the cotton trade on the continent are making every exertion to excel us in the manufacture. What might they not do with a man of his talent among them? I know that his son once refused a considerable offer to go abroad, and it is natural to conjecture that he himself must have had many overtures of that nature to reject also. He is universally respected by all who know him; and I am happy, while paying this tribute to his merits, in the reflection that Mr. Samuel Crompton has this great additional title to the respect and veneration of his countrymen—he is AN HONEST MAN.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

R. R.

London, 5th June, 1807.

SOME REMARKS ON FRENCH PROSODY.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, S. I. in your number for May, while he very justly remarks, in answer to Mr. Payne Knight's opinion on the first verse of Voltaire's *Henriade*, that the *e muel* in *charte* forms

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forms an additional syllable, falls at the same time himself into a considerable mistake, which I beg leave to rectify through the same channel.

He says, that in French, when two vowels meet together, one "is generally elided; but this is not always the case." Now the fact is, that it is *always* the case, without any exception; and the subsequent line quoted from Boileau by your Correspondent,

Lui donna chez les Grecs *cette hauteur divine*,
is not a case in point, because the *h* in *hauteur* is not a vowel; it is aspirated, and therefore acts the part of a sort of consonant: *cet-te*, then, is composed of two distinct syllables; but if the *h* was mute, as in *habileté* for instance, the elision would then take place, and it should be read thus, *cett' abilité*.

Why the French *h* is sometimes aspirated and sometimes not, has never yet, I believe, been satisfactorily accounted for. Grammarians and lexicographers say, that in those words which are derived from the Latin, as *homme* from *homo*, it is not to be aspirated; but to that rule there are numerous exceptions. I beg leave to suggest a frequent reason of that apparent inconsistency, which I do not recollect to have ever seen noticed. We are, in fact, obliged in some French words to aspirate the *h*, if we would avoid a gross mistake which, without it, the similarity of sounds would produce. As the final consonant is to be joined with the vowel beginning the next, if I read in the following instances, without aspirating the *h*

<i>ces hauteurs</i> (<i>these heights</i>)	} it will sound as if I said,	<i>ces auteurs</i> (<i>these authors</i>)
<i>ces Héros</i> (<i>these Heroes</i>)		<i>ces Zéros</i> (<i>these cyphers</i>)
<i>ces haines</i> (<i>these hatreds</i>)		<i>ces saines</i> (<i>these groins</i>)

In verbs the same would happen: ex. gr. *cette famille est hantée par un esprit* (*this family is haunted by a ghost*) would sound, without the aspiration, like *est tentée* (*is tempted*) &c.

Speaking of the mute, or feminine *e*, and of the first verse of la Henriade, which has occasioned these observations, permit me to remark, *en passant*, how much such a verse is unworthy such a master. These three mute *e*'s follow one another, the two last especially, are extremely offensive to a musical ear, *Je chante ce*. How much more harmonious, and at the same time dignified, is the first verse of the Lutrin,

Je chante les combats, et ce Prélat terrible!

Voltaire, it is true, with all his taste, has more than once been guilty of very harsh verses: every body conversant with French literature, has heard of this barbarous verse, in the comedy of *Nanine*.

Non il n'est rien que Nanine n'honore,

wherein there are no less than nine letters *n*; but one would suppose, that

that to the very first line of an epic poem, he would have paid the greatest attention.

If these trifling observations are worth your acceptance, they are at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, L. M.

5th June, 1807.

ANSWER TO D. S. ON AN ERROR IN CALCULATION.

To the Editor of the Athenaeum.

Sir,

ON examining the letter of your Correspondent, D. S. in the last Athenaeum, I find that he has embarrassed himself with a difficulty of his own creation, and imputed to the authors to whom he refers, an absurdity which could never have entered into their minds.

Let me ask, what writer ever did or could make the extravagant supposition, that a cubic foot contained 1898 cubic inches? The meaning of the passages alluded to is, that a cubic foot, namely 1728 cubic inches of that mixture which is called the standard alloy of gold, will weigh 18888 ounces.

The misapprehension of D. S. is too evident to insist on, and would apply to every mixture of substances of unequal specific gravities; for if any quantity, suppose half a foot, of one be added to the same weight of the other, it is manifestly impossible that the product should be one foot.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A. E.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

On the Changes which the Poems of Homer may have gradually undergone, and on his Scholiasts and Biographers.

THE revolution of opinion on a subject purely speculative, and in which no interests of mankind are involved, has in few instances been more signally illustrated, than in the late controversy which has divided the admirers of Homer into parties, scarcely less differing from each other, though without mutual animosity, than the Greeks and Trojans of old, or the literary factions which have at times in modern universities distinguished themselves by those names. It would formerly have been deemed an offence, worthy to be expiated by the severest penalties which can be inflicted in the literary republic, to express any doubt respecting a single article of the received Homeric creed—that there existed in remote ages a blind poet who surpassed in genius all preceding and subsequent bards—that he published the Iliad and Odyssey in the form in which we now possess those poems, and

and probably many other works which have since been lost—that those poems, like the works of nature, are absolute and perfect in their design and in all their parts—that the business of the reader is not to criticise, but to understand and admire, and that every apparent blemish tends only to heighten the beauty of the whole. In short it was not deemed an overcharged praise to say,

Read Homer once, and you can read no more,
For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
Verse will seem prose ; but still persist to read,
And Homer will be all the books you need.

The spirit of curiosity has, however, prompted some enquirers to examine the articles of this faith, and even to advance an hypothesis subversive of some of its principal points, which has been embraced by many, and is at least examined with patience and candour by those who differ from it. By the advocates of this system it has been represented as improbable that works of such extent and excellence should have been produced, in a complete state, under the unfavourable circumstances of the age to which they are ascribed; that the testimony of antiquity is conformable to this improbability; that the first regular epic poem seems to have been the birth of centuries; nay, some have proceeded so far as to throw doubt on the sacred name of Homer itself, representing it as only an abstract generic term, employed to designate the ancient bards. The merit of the poems themselves is equally maintained by the rational advocates of every side of these questions.

In reviewing the arguments which have been employed in this controversy, it may be allowed that the obscurity of the period in question, the uncertainty of the time when the expeditious use of writing was introduced, and uncontradicted intimations of antiquity respecting some important circumstances, tend to throw considerable doubt on the common opinion. On the other hand, the internal evidence arising from the union of parts, the reference of distant parts to each other, the similarity of style and genius, and the even and uninterrupted flow of narration, is so strong, as almost to extort a conviction, that the poems which are thus characterized are one in their origin as well as in their structure, and not composed of casual fragments and discordant parts, resembling the walls of Athens, constructed from the materials which first occurred, tombs and public monuments, and the ruins of demolished edifices, sacred and profane.

If we balance these opposite evidences, it will perhaps appear that the latter is more weighty and decisive. The voice of history respecting periods so remote, it is acknowledged, is obscure and uncertain. The testimony of the poems themselves, is a strong and living, if not decisive evidence, which the lapse of time is not able to impair.

Should it be admitted that the Iliad and Odyssey came from the hands of one author in a connected form, resembling that which they now bear, it may still be a subject of enquiry how nearly their primitive state has been retained, and what may be the circumstances of variation through which they have passed.

Supposing

Supposing the poems of Homer to have been originally committed to writing, their external form with respect to orthography must have varied considerably from that under which they appeared in subsequent times. In the early age of the Greek alphabet, the characters distinguishing the long and short vowels and double consonants were not introduced, the aspirate was denoted by the same figure as in the Latin alphabet, diphthongs were imperfectly marked by single characters, and a character representing the digamma held its place among the other letters. This character may perhaps furnish an argument in support of their doctrine to the advocates of the opinion that the poems of Homer were not originally written. Had it ever existed in manuscripts of this poet, the memory of it could scarcely have been so entirely obliterated. Of its existence in the writings of the Aeolic poets, which writings have themselves perished, memorials have reached us. Nor can it be supposed that a sound, so important in the prosody of the poet, should not have been denoted by a character, if alphabetical characters were employed to transmit his works, while its power remained.

The two first lines of the Iliad are thus represented by Upton, in what he considers as their ancient orthography.

MENIN ΑΓΔΕ ΤΗΑ ΠΕΛΕΙΑΔΕΟ ΑΚΗΙΑΕΟΣ
ΟΛΑΜΕΝΕΝ Β ΜΥΡΙ ΑΚΗΕΟΙΖ ΑΛΓΕ ΕΤΗΕΚΕ.

But there is reason to believe that alterations much more important than those of mere orthography have been admitted into the text of the Iliad and Odyssey.

It may seem reasonable to suppose, that in the course of many centuries, when language had not been fixed by accurate critical and grammatical laws, modernized terms would in some instances be substituted for ancient and obsolete expressions.

Of the variations which actually existed in the early copies of Homer, the numerous corrected editions, or *διορθώσεις*, which were made of his text, may be considered as furnishing proof. The labours of so many successive critics, professedly directed to its restoration, shew the unsettled state in which it long continued. The remaining scholiasts, though their information is probably very incomplete, yet specify a great number of various readings, and throw doubts on the genuineness of some considerable passages. The citations of Homer by the ancient writers differ materially from our present copies, and some passages which they quote are not now to be found. Eschines* speaks of Homer as in the Iliad frequently making use of this expression:

Οπαὶ δὲ στρατίῳ μέλει.

words which now no where occur. In some late editions of the Iliad four verses have been admitted into the ninth book, on the authority of Plutarch, which are found in no manuscripts, having been ex-

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punged

* Cont. Tim. 48, Steph.

punged, it is said, by Aristarchus as mentioning the crime of meditated parricide without sufficient horror.

In more early ages, when the transmission of the poems of Homer was probably entrusted chiefly to the rhapsodists, it is easy to conceive that they would be exposed to still greater liberties. The defect of the rhapsodist's memory would sometimes be supplied by the extemporaneous suggestions of his imagination; and he would probably feel himself at times under an irresistible temptation to ingraft his own ornaments on the simplicity of his master. Under such circumstances it would be in vain to look for the exact transmission of any literary work.

It cannot then be supposed that we now exactly possess the Homer of the ninth century before Christ, though the prevalence of ancient sentiments and descriptions and language shews that our present text approaches more nearly to a state of purity than might perhaps have been previously hoped. "Homeri quidem poemata, qualia nunc habentur scripta, non immerito, ut videtur, Homeri *refaccimenti*, ut Italo utamur vocabulo, vocemus, non quasi tanta sane licentia immutata, quanta Boiardī, Itali, poema a Bernio, neque quanta Chaucerii nostri poematia a Drydenis Popioque conversa, sed majore, ut videtur, quam Spenserus ab Hughesio editus."*

The national bard of Greece, rendered venerable and in some passages obscure by time, and almost sacred by superstition, and considered as a treasure of moral, physical, and political wisdom, would naturally become the subject of innumerable commentaries and explanations.

The earliest interpreters were probably allegorical. That many of the ancient mythical fictions, of which mention occurs in the works of Homer, were in their origin allegorical, cannot be doubted. The extent of language in early periods of society is very circumscribed. Abstract ideas are necessarily delineated by words primarily appropriated to the description of sensible objects. Hence arise symbolical forms of expression. The discovery of analogies and resemblances furnishes no less delight to the imagination than aid to the early operation of the understanding. Historical, physical, and moral truths are arrayed in the garb of pleasing fiction, and are thereby rendered impressive to the uninstructed mind. Their symbolical character is however gradually forgotten. One fiction becomes the fertile parent of many others, and the system of popular fable branches out in a luxuriance of wild imaginations, the origin and connection of which it becomes impossible to develop.

The purport of many of the mythical fictions was probably so disguised in the time of Homer, by the gradual accumulation of incidental circumstances, that they would be regarded no longer as symbols, but the narrations of facts. As the origin of the mythi was coincident with an early and rude period of society, the moral notions which they

were

* Burgess, notes on Dawes, 497.

conveyed were extremely indistinct and incorrect. The gods were represented with all the frailties of the rude mortals after whom they were drawn, lustful, tyrannic, jealous, and impetuous, and distinguished by little else than their pre-eminence of power.

As science began to be cultivated, the philosophers were ashamed of the grossness of the prevalent mythology. Plato proposed to banish the poets, and especially Homer, from the imaginary republic whose constitution he described. Others undertook his defence, and as they could not maintain his fictions in their gross and literal sense, were compelled to have recourse to allegorical interpretation.

The critical interpretation of Homer did not probably flourish before the Macedonian period, when the constitution of his text became the object of general concern, and his language began to be obscured by time; and when the principles of grammar and criticism were beginning to be investigated with greater accuracy than had been known before. The grammarians who wrote commentaries on the works of Homer, or on particular parts of them, were extremely numerous. The names of commentators, enumerated in the late edition of Fabricius, considerably exceed a hundred. From various authors miscellaneous collections of scholia were gradually formed, and inserted in manuscripts. As learning declined in Greece, and the ancient language went to decay, Homer began to require an interpreter even among his own countrymen. Hence arose the glosses which were often inserted by interlineation in the manuscripts, for the assistance of the reader.

The scholia now remaining are a miscellaneous and often confused collection of the remarks of different commentators, sometimes critical, and sometimes merely verbal and explanatory. The more ancient the manuscript to which they are attached, the more valuable the scholia are generally found to be. We shall enumerate the principal published collections, in the order in which they have appeared.

The *scholia brevia*, as they are commonly called, were first published by John Lascaris at Rome, in the year 1517. They have since been attached to various editions of Homer, but have been unwarrantably interpolated by some of the editors. How this collection was formed by Lascaris does not appear. It has been suspected that he only transformed some paraphrase with which he met into the form of scholia. These trifling notes have been dignified by the name of Dindymus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who flourished in the Augustan age. The earliest editions are not, however, guilty of this false claim.

The commentaries of Eustathius are of much greater fame and utility. They are very voluminous, and extend through the Iliad and Odyssey. They were first published at Rome between the years 1542 and 1550, and reprinted at Basil 1559-60, in three volumes folio. The commencement of an edition, accompanied by a Latin translation by Politus, appeared at Florence 1735, but did not proceed beyond a few of the early books.

Eustathius

Eustathius flourished in the twelfth century. He was a native of Constantinople, and from a master of rhetoric rose to be archbishop of Thessalonica. His commentaries on Dionysius Periegetes are likewise extant.

His work contains much valuable grammatical learning, transmitted from the earlier critics, but is of much less importance as illustrative of the poet to whose work it is attached, than it was formerly esteemed. He appears to have made extracts from various manuscripts of scholia, and his collection is therefore styled *παρεκθόλαι*. His reading does not appear to have been extended to any Greek works not now extant.

In 1620 were published, *Scholia vetusta in Iliades librum ix. Graecae edita a Conrado Horneio, Helmstad.* These scholia had been transcribed from an ancient and valuable manuscript formerly in the possession of P. Victorius, the subsequent fortune of which was long unknown. It is considered by Heyne as the same which was in possession of the late Mr. Townley. The scholia of Horneius were re-published in the Oxford edition of the Iliad 1695, and by Barnes.

A specimen of scholia, from a Venetian MS. (numbered 453, and marked B by Villoison) was published at Venice 1740, by A. Bon-giovanni.

Considerable notice was attracted to the MSS. scholia by a publication of Valckenaér, *Hectoris interitus, carmen Homeri, sive Iliadic liber xxii. cum scholiis veteribus Porphyrii et aliorum, e codice Leidensis bibliotheca*, 1747. The scholia on the first and second books were published by Wassenbergh from the same MS. 1783.

The most valuable collection of scholia which has been brought to light is that which was published by Villoison at Venice 1788, taken from two valuable MSS. then in the library of St. Mark, but since removed to Paris. Of this great work some account was given in the memoir of Villoison, which appeared in the preceding volume of this publication.* It appears from Mr. Porson's notes on Euripides, that some defects of these scholia may be supplied, and some errors rectified, from those of the Townleian MS. and every lover of ancient literature will join in the wish expressed by Wolf in the preface of his late edition of the Iliad.⁴

The pretended biographies of Homer are worthy of little notice. The incidents which they relate have been often repeated, but may well be suffered to sink into total neglect. The life which professes to be the work of Herodotus, is certainly not the production of that writer, but the fabrication of a comparatively late period, written in imitation of his style. There is one piece, which has been erroneously attributed to Plutarch, deserving of more notice. It is entitled, "A Treatise on the Life and Poetry of Homer." It was first published in the Florentine Homer, 1488, and has been reprinted in other editions of the poet. It was likewise published by Gale in his collection of Opuscula, and lastly by Wyttensbach, in the supplementary volume

* *Athenaeum*, vol. I. p. 53.

† p. xlvi. ed. 1804.

volume to his edition of Plutarch's Moral Treatises. It has been remarked by late critics, that it should be divided into two independent treatises, “*Uterque diversum videtur habere auctorem; certe, neuter Plutarchum.*” Wytt. Its character is given by Gibbon in his posthumous works. After some unfavourable strictures, he adds, “ Notwithstanding this criticism, I am far from despising this life of Homer. The author was a man of much subtlety and ingenuity, so that you are often pleased with the imagination, though you despise the reasoning. Nay the reasoning is often more the vice of his subject than his own. When he treats of those arts of which Homer was really a master, language, rhetoric, and morality, he is very solid and instructive.” Of this work an analysis would have been given, had it been conceived that the benefit would recompence the labour.

The succeeding paper will give some account of the principal manuscripts and editions of Homer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No. 3.—ELECTRA.

DURING the absence of Agamemnon, Ægysthus was left regent of his country, and protector of his wife and children. Faithless to his trust, he intrigues with Clytaëmnestra: she revolts from her allegiance to her husband, whom she murders on his return; marries Ægysthus, and admits him as partner of her throne.

To secure their ill-gotten power, they are bent on the murder of Orestes, heir to the crown, who would have fallen a sacrifice in his infancy, but for the affection of his sister Electra, who rescues him from death by privately sending him to Phocis, under the guardianship of a trusty friend.

Meanwhile she hears frequent accounts of him, and cherishes a hope that when he has arrived at manhood he will return home and be the avenger of his father's murder. After the lapse of twenty years he arrives for that purpose, in company with his protector.

To lull Clytaëmnestra into a fatal security, his companion relates to her that Orestes has been killed in a chariot-race. A meeting between the brother and sister takes place, without any remembrance on either side. Orestes, mistaking Electra for one of the domestics, and desirous to keep his arrival a secret until the hour for vengeance should arrive, carries on the delusion by producing an urn in which his ashes are supposed to rest.

Electra believing him to be really dead, takes the urn in despair, and discovers herself by the following passionate and beautiful address. There is no incident in antient or modern tragedy more affecting in itself, or more heightened by the delicate and chaste colouring of the poet.

Electra taking the Urn of Orestes.

Mournful remembrancer, whose orb contains
 Whate'er of dear Orestes now remains,
 How dead my hopes in thee, but lately sent
 A blooming boy to happy banishment;
 For now I bear whatever liv'd of thee
 In this small record of mortality!
 Oh had I died, before to foreign lands
 I sent thee rescued from the murderer's hands!
 Then had we shar'd one melancholy doom,
 And peaceful slumber'd in thy father's tomb.
 Afar from home, beneath another sky
 Thou diest—and ah! no sister then was nigh
 To bathe thy corse, and from the greedy fire
 Collect thy ashes, as the dead require;
 But strangers paid the debt; who now return
 Thy cherish'd dust within this little urn.
 And have I watch'd thine infancy in vain
 With lengthened hope, and love that sweetened pain?
 Shielded thine innocence from dangers rude
 With more than parents' fond solicitude?
 Ta'en thee from menial hands, myself thy slave,
 And rear'd thee, brother—only for the grave?
 Now barren all my hopeful cares are made,
 Lost with thy life, unfruitful as thy shade.
 Oh thou hast gone, and like the whirlwind's force
 Swept all away together with thy course,
 Dead is my Sire, and I, who liv'd alone
 In thee, no longer live, since thou art gone.
 Our foes exult—our mother wild with joy
 (Alas, no mother) hails her lifeless boy,
 For whom I waited as my sorrow's friend,
 Avenger of his father's timeless end;
 But now instead, o'er this sad urn I weep,
 Where his poor ashes cold and silent sleep.

Oh piteous corse!—oh brother, sent to tread
 Before this wretch the regions of the dead,
 How hast thou left me to my foes a prey,
 How has thy funeral swept my hopes away!
 Yet take me, gentle brother—give me room
 To rest beside thee in this narrow home,
 That, as we shar'd affliction when alive,
 Our boundless love may in the shade survive,
 While our dust slumbers mix'd by friendly fate,
 Dull and unconscious of a mother's hate,

PHILOCTETES.

Philoctetes being rendered unfit for the toils of warfare by infirmity, was landed by his comrades on a wild and uninhabited island. His home was a cavern, and his food was procured by his bow and arrows.

A superstition was attached to these arms, that the Greeks would be unsuccessful in their warfare until they were procured from their possessor. Neoptolemus sails to the island where Philoctetes lived solitary, and enfeebled by a lingering malady. The exile is transported with joy at the sight of human beings, and at the offer made by them of restoring him to his country. Neoptolemus having surprized him when asleep, gets possession of the fatal quiver. Philoctetes, bursting from his slumber, discovers the treachery of his pretended friends upbraids him for cruelty, and conjures him to restore those arms, without which he must either perish from hunger, or fall a prey to the wild beasts of the place.

Philoctetes robbed of his Bow.

Destroyer of my life, thou flinty heart,
Thou damned compound of each fraudulent art,
How hast thou wrong'd me, and with fix'd disdain
Repuls'd my prayer, and gloried in my pain!
Yet hear me son—Oh, gentle stranger, give
To my weak hands the arms by which I live.
Alas! he heeds me not—nor aught returns,
But from his feet a kneeling suppliant spurns.
Oh harbours, promontories, rocks, that show
Your lengthened shadows o'er the flood below,
And herds of mountain beasts, to you alone
I call—for man attends not to my moan—
Oh wilds accustom'd to my voice, to you
I tell the baseness of this traitor crew;
Who, for the home I love, would bear me far,
Infirm and sickening to the fields of war.
Forc'd by this stripling, who shall boast ere long
He fought the valiant, and disarm'd the strong,
In me the remnant of a man, a ghost,
That haunts unlaid this solitary coast.
How had I once the hellish deed withstand'd
In my green age, and proud in youthful blood!
Since at my very feebleness dismav'd,
The plunderer stripp'd me first by wiles betray'd.
Where shall I turn?—to pity youth incline;
The voice of nature pleading still with mine
Condemns the theft—art silent to my pray'r:
Then am I lost, and sentenc'd to despair.
Oh, my poor cell, beneath thy covert grant

A death-bed

A death-bed to thine old inhabitant.

Condemn'd to starve unfriended and alone,

Since with my bow my hopes of life are gone.

Ne'er shall my arrow pierce the bird or beast,

Ne'er shall this hand prepare the lonely feast;

But mangled by the wolves that howl around

My pinching cave, these limbs shall strew the ground.

Thy deeds are cruel—yet I fain would trace

A nobleness of virtue in thy face;

Be happy, if thy nature prompts to save—

If stern—my curse pursues thee to the grave.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOS BOOKS.

Encyklopädische Übersicht der Wissenschaften des Orients, aus sieben arabischen, persischen und türkischen Werken übersetzt. Den Freunden und Kennern der Orientalischen Literatur gervidmet von einem derselben Bestissenen in Konstantinopel.—Encyclopedical Survey of the Knowledge of the East, &c. in two volumes. Leipzig, 1804. pp. 699.

"HISTORY (says the author of this interesting work in his preface) has recorded the rise and fall of learning in the East, under the reign of Khalifs, Sultans, and Shahs. We know that the sun of science broke forth from the golden clouds of the Arabian language in the vales of Yemen, enlightened with meridian splendour imperial Bagdad, and yet reddens with declining rays the towers of Ispahân and Stambûl. Yet our knowledge of the real state of learning in the East is very imperfect; and our estimation of its progress among those nations has been sometimes raised too high, and sometimes sunk too low. It is the object of the present work to disperse this darkness, to provide a standard by which to measure the real value of oriental learning, and to exhibit an universal view of the sciences, as cultivated by the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, with notices of their works and authors. May the fruit of this tree of science, which has been transplanted from a foreign soil, and has now through ten years labour reached maturity, invite the passengers to taste it, and prove as sweet and wholesome as *Tuba*, the fruit of Paradise."

The work is preceded by the life of Haji Khalfa, author of the great work that forms the basis of this "Survey." This piece of biography was written by himself, a year before his death, and prefixed to his last publication. It appears from this sketch, that Mustapha ben Abdallah, so famous under the name of Haji Khalfa, called by the learned Katib Chelebi, was born at Constantinople. His father belonged

longed to the war-chancery. In the year 1032 of the Hejirah, A. D. 1622, he made his first campaign; he was afterwards at the siege of Erserum in 1036 and 1037, and returned in 1038 with the victorious army to Constantinople. The learned Kasisadeh Efendi was then at the height of his reputation, and Haji Khalfa happened to hear one of his sermons. This discourse, which was an exhortation to the study of the sciences, struck him with irresistible force; and as the will of his father, who died about the same time, encouraged him to the same course, he determined to commence anew with the grammatical sciences, and soon became a perfect master of Arabic. He frequented the college of this admired Sheik, till the campaign of Bagdad and Hamadan drew him for two years from his studies, which he renewed at his return, at the same college, with additional ardour. This Sheik distinguished himself by his opposition to the dancing Derwishes, and, by his ridicule made, of course, the fraternities of Mewlewi, Khalweti, and Bugji irreconcileable enemies. The consequence was, that Suwassi Efendi, Ismael Efendi, and theologians of their stamp, represented him as a despiser of the saints, and declaimed against him for heresy and infidelity. He disputed with these on contested points; such as whether the Prophet's Father was a true believer; whether the common formula, Lord have mercy upon him, should be used after the Prophet's name; and whether and how prayers should be made, upon the nights of Kaden and Berat Ragaib. As a sensible man he felt himself far above the stupid outcry of his opponents, who disputed about mere words. As Haji Khalfa wished to rectify what he thought mistakes, according to his master's doctrine, he compiled his "Balance of Truth for the Discovery of the Most True," to which posthumous work this life was added. In 1043 he accompanied the grand vizier, Mohammed Pasha, to his winter quarters at Halep, with the view of making the pilgrimage. He executed his intention, and from this time assumed the surname of Haji (pilgrim), and on his return passed the following winter at Halep in literary society. In 1044 he marched with Sultan Murad to Rewan, and returned in 1045, and now resolved, since he had served ten years in the army, and performed the holy pilgrimage, that he would exchange the lesser holy war for the greater one, and devote his remaining life to the acquisition of science, and the more important one of self-knowledge. As he was returning to Constantinople through Halep with this view, he visited all the booksellers' shops in that literary city, and, as if inspired by some superior genius, wrote down the names of all the books he could find, and brief notices of their contents. The death of a rich relation facilitated his wish, and by placing him above the fear of want, enabled him to pursue with ardour his studies. Three yubs (3,000 piastres) he spent solely in books, the rest he retained as a capital for his necessary expences. He passed the next ten years in a regular course of study, during which he attended no less than 354 colleges. The Candian war, which broke out in 1055, revived his early passion for geography, astronomy, and geometry. About this time he quarrelled with the chief of his office. Twenty years service,

by ancient custom, entitled him to the place of Khalfa; but as his pretensions were disregarded, he resigned his office, and withdrew entirely to retirement. He now passed three years in attending the most eminent professors, and giving lectures to his own pupils. He completed his Persian and Turkish Chronological Tables in two months, and towards the close of 1052 he presented it, through his friend the Mufti, to the Grand Vizier, and, through his recommendation, now obtained the place of a second Khalfa, or assessor, in another office. In 1061 and 1062 he revised the first part of his Bibliographical Lexicon of Historians. In 1063 he arranged all his collections in polite literature, and completed his Proverbs. He now also finished his great Encyclopædia. In order to open to his fellow countrymen the European geography, he translated the Atlas minor from the Latin, with the assistance of an apostate monk. He now produced in succession his great geographical work *Jehan nema*, a History of Constantinople, his Annals, and a Treatise on the Art of Governing. In 1065 he published a Digest of Rescripts, into which he condensed the substance of more than four thousand treatises. In 1066 he finally began a Naval History, which he completed the following year; since which time (thus concludes Haji Khalfa his biography) the writer of these lines goes twice a week to the Chancery, and passes the rest in his literary labours, in which he hopes to end his existence; and he died in fact about a year after, in 1068, A. D. 1657, a great and almost solitary instance in the whole compass of Eastern literary history of a well grounded, profound, and various erudition.

Catalogue of the works from which the editor has drawn his information:—

A Revelation of Opinions about the Names of Books of Sciences. Arabic, by Haji Khalsa. At the public libraries at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Upsal.

The Pearl of Instruction, or Guide of the Enquirer to the highest Object of Enquiry, by Alansari. Arabic.

The Marrow of 14 Sciences, by Jelaleddin Abdul Kahman, father of the famous Alaseyuli. Arabic.

A Commentary upon the former work, by the Author.

Compendium of 24 Sciences, by Tarsusi. Arabic.

Treasures of Sciences for the Decoration of the Eyes, in 2 vols. folio. Persian, in the Bodleian.

The Result of Sciences and laudable Fruits of Bibliography, a very interesting Turkish work, containing a concise systematic view of fourteen sciences. It begins and concludes with two narratives; the first is a religious controversy held before the Khalif Wassikbillah, in which a young Mussulman lawyer undertakes to confute the Jews, Christians, Cuebres, and Idolators, and of course in the Khalif's presence reduces them to silence. The conclusion consists of the dialogue between a young Persian and Arab, before the Khalif Harun al Rashid, already printed in the Athenæum, No. 5.

After a preface, in which fervent piety is expressed in elevated language, as is usual in all eastern composition, in which the rule of beginning

ginning every thing in the name of God is never forgotten, Haji Khalifa enters upon a logical discussion of the nature, subject, object, and end of knowledge.

After fifteen definitions of knowledge, all of which he finds objectionable, he ventures to propose his own, that,

Science is the awakening of so clear a knowledge, that we by it discriminate: which he considers as comprehending demonstration, and indeed every thing but blind belief and conjecture.

He then enumerates the several divisions of science, such as into ancient and modern, intellectual and analogical, or theological and philosophical, or speculative and practical, &c. His own system of science is arranged in seven classes, the minuter divisions of which are reserved for the body of the work.

The three first, on the sciences, of writing, speech, and reflection, are not subdivided; the other four are either theoretical or practical, and either do or do not rest upon positive traditions; they therefore branch out into the theoretical philosophical sciences, the practical philosophical, and the theoretical positive and practical positive sciences.

He next vindicates the dignity of wisdom, and supports his cause by the authority of religion. After two quotations from the Koran, he transcribes from the traditions this fine eulogium on wisdom. Mousben Jabel relates that the Prophet has said,

Learn wisdom, for whoever learneth her, feareth God; whoever desires her, prays; whoever speaketh of her, praises the Lord; whoever contends for her, fights a holy fight; whoever teaches her, gives alms to the ignorant; and he who possesses her, acquires prosperity and friendship. Wisdom is the criterion of propriety, the light on the road to Paradise, a confidential friend in the desert, a companion on a journey, an associate in solitude, a guide through grief and joy, an ornament in friendship, and armour against a foe. Through wisdom God exalts the men whom he makes rulers in the empire of truth and virtue. The memorials they leave behind them are imitated, and their actions are set up as models; angels long for their friendship, and shadow them with their wings. Whatever exists in sea or land seeks for its protection, for wisdom is the medicine for the soul against the death of ignorance, a lamp in the night of iniquity. Through her, slaves reach the summit of earthly and heavenly bliss. The study of wisdom is a substitute for fasting, and its diffusion is equivalent to prayer. She makes all the world friends, and bestows the knowledge of good and evil. She inspires the noble with higher sentiments, and breathes compassion into the cruel.

So much of knowledge in general; but its branches are of very different importance, according to the point of view in which we regard them. Some obtain dignity from their object, as medicine and divinity, of which the first has for its object the human body, the second the word of God; or they may be considered with a reference to their end, as ethics, the end of which is human perfection. Some estimate the value of a science by its necessity, as law; others, as in the mathematics,

ties, determine by the strength and clearness of proof; but utility ought to be the principal recommendation, and the knowledge of God (theology in its widest sense) is the most valuable and the noblest, because it leads to salvation.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF ADANSON, A CELEBRATED NATURALIST,

(Extracted from the Memoir of Le Joyand.)

MICHAEL ADANSON was born in 1727, at Aix, in Provence. He was brought to Paris at three years of age, and received his education at the colleges of Sainte-Barbe and Duplessis, where he distinguished himself by his poetical exercises in Greek and Latin. Before this time, however, he had displayed his disposition for the study of nature; and as early as the age of five he began to make observations on the smallest plants, such as mosses, which he cultivated in the windows, and upon the minutest insects. In 1740 he began to write notes upon the works in natural history of Aristotle and Pliny; but soon perceiving that they were insufficient guides to a general idea of the laws of nature, he quitted books to study nature in her own productions. He made a collection of thirty-three thousand species of beings or *existences*, and arranged them in a series according to a philosophy of his own, founded on a totality of relations of all their parts. By pursuing this science of relations, he thought he should arrive at natural definitions in all the branches of the knowledge of nature.

This collection employed the assiduous labour of eight years, and he was on the point of publishing his new method, when he perceived that the number of 33,000 species, though more than double of that which had hitherto composed the catalogues of naturalists, would leave voids in the series of at least two-thirds. In order, therefore, to fill up these vacant spaces, he found that extensive travelling would be necessary. He had been designed for the church, and at an early age had been provided with a small canonry at Champeaux en Brie; but this he resigned in 1745, and renounced a decent patrimony in 1748, in which year he embarked for Senegal. In 1749 he visited the Canaries, and sent an account of his first discoveries to the Academy of Sciences, which, in 1750, enrolled him in the list of its correspondents.

A residence of five years at Senegal gave him the opportunity of augmenting the catalogue of his *existences* to the prodigious number hereafter to be mentioned. Nor did he confine his researches to natural history, but carried them also into subjects of commercial utility. He explored all the most fertile and best situated districts of the country, formed a map of it, followed the course of the Niger, and, in fine, drew a map of seven leagues for the seat of a colony, in which are marked

marked the forests, salt-pits, lakes, ponds, banks of shells, &c. His enquiries were attended with the discovery of two species of the true gum-arabic; and by his judicious and varied experiments he was enabled to extract from the native indigo of Senegal, which is different from the American, a sky-blue secula, which had escaped the repeated trials of the ablest manufacturers of that article.

In 1753, the French India Company, wishing to obtain every advantage from Senegal that the natural riches of the country promised, engaged Adanson to give a plan of a colony which should embrace every article of culture proper to the climate. This he fulfilled, and drew up a statement, which displayed a vast fund of commercial wealth to be derived from such a colony suitably managed; but circumstances prevented his plan from being carried into execution. In October of the same year, Adanson quitted Senegal on his return to France. He brought with him an immense collection of observations, philosophical, political, moral, and economical, together with an addition to his catalogue of *existences* of about 30,000 hitherto unknown species, which, with his former list, gave his natural philosophy a basis of 63,000 subjects. The subsequent additions during a long life, as he assured a friend, brought the whole number to more than 90,000.

Soon after his return, the king gave him the superintendence of his botanical garden at Trianon, with the title of his naturalist. He read some papers before the Academy of Sciences, and in 1757 published his "Natural History of Senegal" in 1 vol. 4to. This work contained an abridged account of his voyage and journeys in that country, with a specimen of the intended complete natural history, being an account of its shells (*coquillages*). It was meant to be only the first of eight volumes, but the rest never appeared. The travels were related in a lively and agreeable manner, and were translated into English. In 1758 that excellent citizen and minister, Lamoignon-Malesherbes, nominated him a censor of books. In the same year he published, in the name of the duke de Noya Caraffa, a Neapolitan nobleman, a letter addressed to M. Buffon, on the tourmalin. This letter was, of course, attributed to that duke; but the biographer was assured by Adanson himself that it was his own composition. The Academy of Sciences admitted him as a member in quality of adjunct-botanist in 1759, and he read before that body the plan of his "Familles des Plantes." The Royal Society of London elected him one of its associates in 1760.

When the French settlement of Senegal was conquered by the English, Lord North sent Mr. Cumming to Adanson, to procure from him, at any price, either the original, or a copy of the details he had drawn up respecting the productions and most profitable cultivation of the colony. His patriotism, however, induced him positively to refuse any information of this kind, reserving it for the future use of his own country.

In 1762 he published his "Familles des Plantes," 2 vol. 8vo. the copy of which he gave gratuitously to his bookseller. The arrangement of his work is founded upon the principle, "that if there is in

nature a system which we can detect, it can only be founded on the totality of the relations of characters derived from all the parts and qualities of plants." His *families*, therefore, are tribes of kindred plants, and he has established 65 systems, taken from almost every mark or accident belonging to vegetables. It is a work of great labour and meditation; but its principles were too much at variance with those of other botanists, particularly of Linnaeus, to obtain a favourable reception in the scientific world. In the same year, at the requisition of the minister Choiseul, he gave a very detailed memoir on the means of forming a new establishment at Cayenne and Guiana; to which he added a similar one for the isle of Goree. All these services were un-recompensed, and he projected only for the advantage of others.

His reputation caused him in 1766 to receive very advantageous proposals from the empress of Russia, to undertake a professorship of natural history and philosophy in the academy of Petersburg. At a much later period, he received similar proposals from the court of Spain; but he declined both. He continued to supply the Academy of Sciences with curious and learned memoirs; and in 1767 he made a tour of the provinces of Normandy and Britany, at his own expence, for the purpose of examining their natural history. A pension of 2000 livres, granted in 1771, was the scanty reward of his seventeen years services in the garden of Trianon. During the two following years he gave public courses of natural philosophy according to his own system; and in 1773 he laid before the Academy the plan of his Universal Natural Encyclopædia, consisting of 120 manuscript volumes, illustrated by 75,000 figures, in folio. The Academy appointed commissioners to examine this stupendous work, who gave a very favourable report of it.

In 1776 he published in the Supplement of the first Encyclopædia by Diderot and D'Alembert, the articles relative to natural history and the philosophy of the sciences. They comprise the letters A. B. C. He took a journey in 1779 over the highest mountains in Europe, whence he brought more than 20,000 specimens of different minerals, and charts of more than 1200 leagues of country. He was now the possessor of the most copious cabinet in the world, since it contained above 75,000 species of existences in the three kingdoms of nature. For their arrangement, he petitioned for a spacious apartment in the Louvre, in place of which Louis XVI. granted him an additional pension of 1800 livres. His ardour was so far from being abated by age, that he offered himself to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world.

The first misfortune which he experienced from the revolution was the devastation of his experimental garden, in which he had for a great many years cultivated 130 kinds of mulberry, and had brought that culture to perfection. He could not replace them, and thus saw the labour of the best part of his life overthrown in an instant. By degrees one privation succeeded another, till at length he was prevented from pursuing his usual studies for want of fire and light. "I have found him in winter (says his biographer) at nine in the evening,

ing, with his body bent, his head stooped to the floor, and one foot placed upon another, before the glimmering of a small brand, writing upon this new kind of desk, regardless of the inconvenience of an attitude which would have been a torment to any one not excited by the most inconceivable habit of labour, and inspired with the extacy of meditation."

His unhappy condition met with some alleviation from the attentions of the minister Benezech; but it was from another minister, himself a man of letters, Francois de Neufchateau, that Adanson received the most essential services. He brought him again into public notice, placed his bust among those of the greatest men, and recommended him to his successors, after he had himself ceased to be the channel for the favours of government. The philosopher himself, devoted to his studies, and apparently little fitted for society, sought neither patron nor protector; and indeed he seems never to have been raised above that indigence which has often been the lot of genius and learning in France, and was almost universally so in the stormy period of the revolution. His obligations to men in power were much less than to an humbler benefactor, whose constant and generous attachment deserves honourable commemoration. This was Anne-Margaret-Roux, the wife of Simon Henry, who, in 1783, at the age of 28, became the domestic of Adanson, and from that time to his death, stood in the place to him of relations, friends, and fortune. During the extremity of his distress, when he was in want of every necessary, she waited upon him during the day, and passed the night, without his knowledge, in labours, the wages of which she employed in the purchase of coffee and sugar, without which he could do nothing. At the same time, her husband, in the service of another master in Picardy, sent every week bread, meat, and vegetables, and even his savings in money, to supply the other wants of the philosopher. And when his accumulated infirmities rendered the cares of the wife insufficient, Henry came and joined his own, and no more quitted him.

From the time of his residence at Senegal, Adanson was become exceedingly sensible of cold and humidity; and inhabiting a ground floor, without cellars, in one of the lowest streets in Paris, he was continually labouring under rheumatic affections. The attitude in which he read and wrote, which was that of his body bent, in an arm-chair, and his legs raised high on each side of the chimney-place, contributed to fix a deposition of humours upon his loins and the articulations of his thighs. When he had again got a little garden, he was used to pass whole days before his plants, sitting upon his crossed legs; and in the night he often forgot, in the ardour of study, to go to bed. From this mode of life he had long been subject to an ulcer on the exterior part of his right thigh; and the same disposition produced a fragility of the bones, from want of the osseous secretion. In January 1806, as he was standing by his fire, he perceived his thigh bend, and would have fallen, had he not been supported by his domestic; he was put to bed, the limb was replaced, the ulcer healed, and the fracture seemed to unite. He was still attended with the utmost assiduity

July.

duity by the faithful pair, who had even torn up their own linen for his dressings. They were, indeed, except his surgeon, the only human beings whom he saw during the last six months of his life—a proof how little he had cultivated friendship among his equals. The emperor, informed of his wretched situation, sent him 3000 livres, which his two attendants managed with the greatest fidelity. Whilst confined to his bed, he continued his usual occupation of reading and writing, and was seen every morning with the pen in his hand, writing without spectacles, in very small characters, at arm's length. The powers of his understanding were yet entire, when he expired on the 3d of August 1806, in his 80th year. Eleven hours after his death his bones were so much softened as scarcely to be distinguished from the flesh.

Adanson was of a remarkably arid constitution, and in his whole frame bore marks of the fire which pervaded him. His head was large, his eye-brows thick and meeting, his eyes grey, fiery, very small, very deep set, and alternately of a wonderful fixity and mobility; they were the eyes of penetration and observation. His face, a hollow oval, was distinguished by a large nose. He was somewhat under-jawed, with a wide mouth, and thick under-lip. His voice was piercing and animated, his gestures quick and impatient, his stature scarcely above five feet (French). In his younger days he excelled in dancing and fencing, and shot well. His sensibility was exquisite, and good music threw him into raptures. He spoke of every thing, and especially of himself, with enthusiasm. He was extremely sober, and his favourite drink was sugared water: his principal aliment was coffee with milk, and it was often the only thing he tasted till seven in the evening.

He was a warm admirer of Aristotle, but he considered Descartes as the greatest of all philosophers, ancient and modern, and placed him much above Newton. Accustomed to meditate solely on real existences, he rejected the mathematical theory of infinites, which he regarded as vain and dangerous. His indefatigable industry has been sufficiently displayed in the preceding narrative—in fact, he seems to have lived only to write and collect. Although many retrenchments were to be made from his ninety or a hundred thousand corporal existences, still a number would be left which must entitle him to the merit of being one of the greatest observers that ever existed; and he always had in view the truly philosophical purpose of establishing clear and important relations between all the productions of nature, and thus laying the foundation of an universal method of natural science.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY DEAR FRIEND EDWARD RUSHTON, OF LIVERPOOL,
ON THE RECOVERY OF HIS SIGHT,

By the skilful Operation of Mr. Gibson, of Manchester.

O! art thou my RUSHTON again
Restor'd to the regions of light?
And dost thou no longer remain
Involv'd in the shadows of night?

To wander thro' life 'mid the gloom
And the horrors that Fancy displays,
To be told of the bud and the bloom,
Of light—and the sun's golden rays.

Like one that a long time hath been
From the Friends of his youth far away,
Thou art come to revisit the scene
That made life's early morning so gay.

With thee dwelt affection and love,
And still to the Muse thou wert dear,
Yet ah! the bright beam from above
Was wanting thy spirits to cheer.

How great were thy transports, my friend,
The wife of thy bosom to see!
How sweet o'er thy children to bend
And behold them all smiling on thee!

Nor shall he be pass'd in my lay,
For science directed his hand,
Who gave thee the visions of day,
Who held the bright beams at command.

Now come to the Thames and to me,
To this bustle, this hurry, this strife,
And e'en yet to the shades we may flee,
To shelter the evening of life.

12, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars, }

10th June, 1807.

J. M.

THE ROSE.

FROM BERNARD.

(Charlotte Smith has given an elegant Imitation of this little Ode, but has erroneously ascribed it to the Cardinal Bernis.

E.)

NURS'D by the Zephyr's balmy sighs,
And cherish'd by the tears of Morn;
O flow'r of flow'rs! unfold—arise!
O haste, delicious Rose, be born!

Unheeding wish! no—yet awhile,
Be yet awhile thy dawn delay'd;
Since the same hour that sees thee smile
In orient bloom, shall see thee fade.

Cecilia thus, an opening flow'r,
Must with'ring droop at heav'n's decree;
Like her thou bloom'st thy little hour,
And she, alas! must fade like thee.

But go—and on her bosom die;
At once thy throne and blissful tomb;
While envious heaves my secret sigh
To share with thee so sweet a doom.

Love shall thy graceful bent advise,
Thy blushing trem'lous tints reveal;
Go, bright yet hurtless charm her eyes;
Go, deck her bosom, not conceal.

Should some bold hand invade thee there,
From Love's asylum rudely torn;
O Rose, a Lover's vengeance bear,
And let my rival feel thy thorn.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

LINES TO Mrs. RADCLIFFE,
On first reading the Mysteries of Udolpho.

ENCHANTRESS! whose transcendent powers,
With ease the massy fabric raise—
Beneath whose sway the tempest low'rs,
Or lucid stream meand'ring plays—

Accept

Accept the tribute of a heart,
Whick thou hast often made to glow
With transport, oft with terror start,
Or sink at strains of solemn woe!

When varying spirits in thy circle rise,
Gaunt, hovering Wonder, panic-struck and pale,
Impatient, dubious Hope and dread Surmise,
As mute attendants on the mystic tale,
How is it, say! that with such vivid hues
O'er every scene a melting softness flows?
What are the hidden charms that can diffuse
Such grandeur as thy floating pencil throws?

Say! do the nymphs of classic lore,
So simply graceful, light and fair,
Forsake their consecrated shore,
Their hallow'd groves and purer air?
Tir'd of the aeneint Grecian loom,
And smit with Fancy's wayward glance,
Weave they amid the Gothic gloom,
The high-wrought fiction of romance?

While the dark Genius of our northern clime,
Whose giant limbs the mist of years enshrouds,
Bursts through the veil which hides his head sublime,
And moves majestic through recoiling clouds!
O yes! they own the wond'rous spell,
And to each form their hands divine
Give, with nice art, the temper'd swell,
The chasten'd touch and faultless line!

Each fiction, under their command,
Assumes an air severely true,
And every vision, wildly grand,
Life's measur'd pace and modest hue,
Reason and Fancy, rival powers,
Unite their Radcliffe to befriend;
To decorate her way with flowers,
The minor graces all attend!

MATILDA BETHAM.

Foley Place,

THE TWO VIZIERS,

A TALE.

A Persian king two viziers had,
And fate unfav'ring prov'd,
The sultan and these viziers both
The same fair lady lov'd,

The sultan call'd his palanquin,
And both his fav'rites took
Unto the sage magician, who
Dwelt o'er the silver brook.

" Magician, hear thy king's resolve;
" Thy head shall forfeit be,
" Unless thou set these viziers both
" From love's dominion free,
" That I unrivall'd may possess
" The lady I adore,
" That outward smile and inward curse
" I may not witness more."

The sage magician knew the king
He strictly must obey;
The sage magician knew his head
Must for his failure pay.

This learn'd inchanter did to voice
And feature give good heed,
He knew the master lines that to
The master passions lead.

He on the fav'rites fixt his eye
With penetrating look;
He read their passions, tempers, thoughts,
As in a printed book.

Then rubs his brow and muses o'er
The king's severe command—
He calls—a lovely maid appears,
None fairer in the land.

He to the vizier Selim turns;
" Be this thy fav'rite fair,
" Nor blush to own how flexible
" Thy easy passions are.
" Go, nymph, employ thy power to charm,
" Thou'l aim a happier dart;
He turn'd upon the other then
And stabb'd him to the heart.

" I dar'd not trifle, mighty prince,
" Thine anger to endure;
" This vizier lov'd, and all the world
" Contain'd no other cure."

THE SCATTERING OF THE ROSE,*

A PERSIAN TALE.

YE Persian youths, who warmly sigh
 At glance of Beauty's rolling eye;
 Ye Persian youths who love the vine,
 Who quaff the blood of gen'rous wine;
 O listen while your poet's lays
 Relate the bliss of golden days!
 O listen while his numbers sing
 The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

'Twas in *that* month when od'rous flow'rs
 First ope' their eyes in Persian bow'rs,
 When stately pines their green heads rear,
 And welcome in the golden year;
 'Twas *then* I hasten'd to the plain,
 And join'd the young and festive train,
 That gather'd round to gaily sing
 The scatt'ring of the Rose of Spring.

There Beauty reign'd! her wiles were seen
 In many a soft voluptuous mien;
 The vermeil cheek, the eye of fire,
 The sunny smile awoke desire;
 There crisped ringlets wav'd to deck
 The snow of many a well-turn'd neck—
 For choicest maidens came to sing
 The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

Fair were their forms, but one *more* bright
 Than *all* the rest that met my sight—
 Before mine eyes she graceful stole
 In virgin modesty of soul.
 I gaz'd—she droop'd her bashful head,
 Whilst Orient blushes glanc'd and fled;
 For pure was *she* who came to sing
 The scattering of the Rose of Spring.

I led my charmer from the throng,
 And passion dwelt upon my tongue;
 She heard me! and her od'rous sigh
 Breath'd forth a faint, but kind reply,
 I won the maid of polish'd brow,
 To her I pledg'd my tend'rest vow,
 And bless'd the hour I went to sing
 The scatt'ring of the Rose of Spring.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE,

Clifton.

* An Eastern custom (noticed by Mr. Franklin in his Persian Tour, under the name of *Gul rezée*) of gathering the first Rose of Spring, and strewing its leaves in the apartments.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Dr. Playfair, the learned Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently put to press an elaborate work on Ancient and Modern Geography, on which he has been engaged for upwards of twenty years. It is to be published by subscription. It is calculated that it will form six volumes in quarto, which will appear in regular succession as soon as they are severally printed. The first volume will contain a History of Geography, an account of the physical conformation of the Earth, with other matters introductory to the general subject of the work; a general description of Europe, followed by more succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole is to be illustrated by a copious series of well-engraved maps. Our readers will readily acknowledge, that a work of this nature is a real desideratum in science, and, from the well-known industry and talents of the author, will, we doubt not, with ourselves, regard the present publication as a valuable addition to the literature of the country. From the peculiarity of its arrangements, it is not likely to interfere with Mr. Pinkerton's excellent work on Modern Geography, but may rather be considered as adding to its worth by contributing, when united with it, to form the most complete body of Geographical Knowledge, ancient and modern, ever given to the public.

Dr. William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, has just printed a prospectus of a very learned work, which he proposes shortly to publish under the title of An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane. We understand it will extend to two volumes in quarto.

A work from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. formerly British Consul and Factor Marine at Scanderoon, is now in the press. It comprises a description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country, including Aleppo, Antioch, Latachia, and several other parts of Syria; an account of a journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bassora, Bushier, and a voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a narrative of a journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with minute and interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had the most favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied by some prints, illustrative of the narrative.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall Mall, has issued proposals for a very splendid work, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to all the friends of mankind at large, as it is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the much-injured Natives of Africa. It will be entitled, A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and will contain three original Poems by three Gentlemen who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts relative to the subject from some of our most eminent authors. These will be embellished by near twenty plates, including vignettes, by the very first engravers; and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet pictures by the first painters in this country. It will form one handsome volume in large quarto, printed by Bensley, in his best manner, on superfine wove paper, and will be dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron, and the Directors and Governors of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Natives of Africa. A correct and animated likeness of W. Wilberforce, Esq. will be introduced into the work.

A Translation of M. Depons' valuable Account of Spanish America is in the press, and will very shortly appear.

An interesting Romance of the last century will be published early in the present month, under the title of Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio.

Mr. Penwarne has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

The

The Rev. Mr. Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons in the press.

Mr. Howard, of Plymouth, will shortly publish a Greek and English Vocabulary, upon a new and much improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged; those connected with natural history, agreeably to the classifications of Linnaeus, and will be accompanied with short notes, elucidative of their properties and characters.

A work, to be entitled, *The Present State of the British Constitution*, is now printing, and is expected shortly to appear. It will embrace a variety of topics connected with the political events and discussions of the present times.

A political writer of considerable eminence has nearly ready for publication a pamphlet on the subject of what has been called the Catholic Question.

Dr. Anderson will shortly publish, in one volume in octavo, *Views of the past and of the present State of the People of Spain and Italy*.

Mr. William Tighe has in the press a Poem, to be entitled, *The Plants*, which is to form one volume in octavo.

A new edition, in six volumes octavo, of the works of Jacob Bryant, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition, with corrections, of Mr. Wraxall's Memoirs of the Kings of France, under the house of Valois, is in the press. Mr. Wraxall is also preparing a new edition of his *Tour through France*.

A complete Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their application to Arts and Manufactures, including the most recent discoveries and improvements, by Arthur and C. A. Aikin, will shortly be published. It will be comprised in two volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated with engravings of apparatus, &c.

Henry Smithers, Esq. has in the press a Poem, to be entitled, *Affection*, in three cantos. It will form one volume in royal octavo.

Mr. C. Wilkinson has nearly ready for publication a General Historical and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, in two volumes duodecimo.

William Wilkins, Esq. will in the course of this month publish his splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia.

Mr. John Hill, merchant, of Hull, author of *Letters in vindication of the Methodists, &c.* has in the press, "Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics." It is expected to be out in the course of the present month.

Mr. Salisbury, of Brompton, is about to form a very extensive Botanical Garden in Sloane-street. He has obtained a piece of ground of considerable extent, in the centre of Cadogan-place, Hans Town; which he means to lay out as a Botanic Garden, of easy access to the public; and to render as interesting as any thing of the kind which at present exists. Besides assembling in one spot, and arranging scientifically, the plants which the assiduity of botanical travellers has discovered in every different country and climate of the globe, a library of well selected books will be established in the garden; and lectures on botany, as it is connected with medicine and agriculture, and as a branch of Natural History, and general education, will be delivered, during the summer months, by persons properly qualified for the task. Thus, whilst the higher objects of the science are secured, this garden may become a place to which the medical student, the farmer and the artist can occasionally resort to improve their knowledge, elucidate their theories, and deduce new or confirm former principles. Mr. Salisbury intends to keep open and connect with it, the Brompton Botanic Garden, and he invites all persons interested in forwarding his views, to examine that establishment. This establishment has already been honoured with the highest patronage.

Mr. Rylance is preparing for publication a *Treatise on Comparative Elocution*; in which the respective peculiarities of pronunciation in the modern languages of Europe are investigated; the difficulties thereby presented to the English student are enumerated, and the most likely means of obviating them pointed out. A series of rules is subjoined, in which an attempt is made to reduce all the varied combinations of sounds and modes of utterance to simple principles,

56 LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. [July.

principles, with the view of rendering a correct and fluent pronunciation of the foreign languages more easy of acquisition. It is designed as an elementary book, for the use of schools, and of persons grown up, who may be deterred from a practical study of the European dialects by confirmed habits of utterance in their native tongue.

Mr. Ramsay, the author of the History of the American Revolution, is at present engaged on a life of General Washington, which will soon be ready for publication.

A gentleman, already known in the literary world, is about to make the Tour of the United States of America, with the view of presenting the public with an accurate and comprehensive account of the state of those countries, and their inhabitants. It is intended to publish one or two volumes every year during his progress.

In the second Number of our Magazine, your readers will recollect we gave some account of a voyage of discovery up the Missouri, undertaken by order of the American government, by Captains Lewis and Clarke. We are happy to learn that the official account of this important undertaking is in great forwardness for publication, and may be expected very shortly. Arrangements have been made, we understand, to publish each of these three American works in England, nearly as soon as they appear in America.

Proposals have been issued in America for publishing a new work by Dr. B. S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, under the title of Elements of Zoology, or Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

The following publications have lately appeared in America:

A Letter addressed to the People of Maryland, giving an account of the country on the south shore of the Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, trade, and manufactoryes, by James Tongue, M. D.

The Culex of Virgil, with a Translation into English Verse, by Lucius M. Sergeant.

War without Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Commerce a Justification of Belligerent Captures; with Observations on the Answer to War in Disguise, and Mr. Madison's Examination. Shewing that the true interest of America requires the rigid application of the British Rule of 1756.

Burke's works are reprinting in America.

A new and splendid edition of Helvetius's Essays on the Mind, accompanied with an elegant portrait, will be published in a few days. To it will be prefixed a copious Life of the Author, and some original prefatory Strictures on the work, by Mr. Mudford.

A literary society at Weimar celebrated on the 5th of September last, the 74th birth-day of the illustrious Wieland, who received with much emotion the compliments addressed to him on the occasion.

Basil, a learned Greek physician, has printed at the patriarchal press of Constantinople a collection of Letters, as a model for the epistolary style in modern Greek. In this collection are several letters of Alexander Mauracordato, the celebrated minister of the Porte, and also of his son Nicholas, prince of Walachia and Moldavia. It likewise contains notices of several learned Greeks.

In the special school of living oriental languages at Paris, a course of Persian is given by M. Langlès, of Arabic by M. Silvestre de Laey, and of Turkish by M. Jouber.

M. Cassas has offered to the Parisian public a new kind of exhibition, consisting of plaster models of the most celebrated ancient edifices of different kinds of architecture. They consist at present of 74 pieces, arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture.

M. Wyttenbach, in Holland, is preparing new editions of the Phœdo of Plato, and of Cicero De Natura Deorum.

Among the national languages which are now aspiring to a literary character, may be reckoned the Sclavenian. At Prague a journal is publishing, entitled

"Starvin,"

"Starvin," or a message addressed from Bohemia to all the Slavish nations, by Joseph Dobrowski. Every three months there also appears at Prague a work entitled, "Illasated Cesky," or Bohemian intelligence, by M. John Negedly, the object of which is to improve the Bohemian language and literature. In this are given various translations from select pieces of authors ancient and modern. At Pesth, in Hungary, is published a journal entitled "Hazai Tudositasok," (The Country's Intelligencer) in which much useful information is given respecting the state of Hungary. A Hungarian lady, named Theone, has published a second collection of Poems in her native language.

M. Bergmann has published in Russia some very curious Letters concerning the Moravian colony settled at Sarepta.

M. Fumars, Professor of French Belles-lettres in the University of Copenhagen, who died in November last, was known by some charming fables, much in the manner of la Fontaine. A volume of his poems is about to be published in that capital by subscription.

In the botanical class of the French Institute the place of the late M. Adanson has been filled by M. Palisot de Beauvois, known by his travels in Africa and America, and the Floras which have been their result, and likewise by his researches on the cryptogamous plants.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry to the Paris Museum of Natural History, has analysed various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them Platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to a tenth of the mass.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Gloucester, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement: distinguishing and describing the Geographical Situation and general Circumstances; the State of Property; the Kinds of Buildings; the Mode of Occupation; the Implements; the Enclosures; the Arable Land and Kinds of Culture; the Grass Lands; the Gardens and Orchards, including Cider-making; the Woods and Plantations; the Wastes; the Improvements, general and particular; the Management of Live Stock; Rural Economy; Political Economy, including Roads, Canals, Manufactures, Commerce, Poor, Population; Considerations relative to Improvement, &c. &c. Illustrated by several engravings, and a coloured map, in which is distinguished the different soils. By Thomas Rudge, B.D. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Treatise on the Choice, Buying, and general Management of Live Stock, comprising Delineations, and Descriptions of the principal Breeds of Black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Horses, Shepherds' Dogs, Asses, Mules, Poultry, Rabbits, and Bees. Together with an Appendix on the Improvements of British Wool, and on the Destruction of Vermin infesting Farm-yards, &c. &c. By the Author of the Complete Grazier. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquities of Magna Graecia, dedicated by permission to the Earl of Moira. By W. Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Illustrated by 85 Engravings, executed by eminent Artists. Imperial folio, price ten guineas, boards.

ARCHITECTURE.

Sketches for Rustic Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas; composed in the ancient English, the Grecian and Roman Styles; with Plans and Descriptions; to which are prefixed, some Critical Observations on Character, Scenery, and Situation proper for such Buildings; particularly as appropriate to Castles, Ab-

VOL. II.

bey's, Old English Houses, &c. with Practical Remarks on the Execution of Buildings in general, and the most general Causes of the dry Rot. By W. F. Pocock, Architect. Royal 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

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Sixteen Views of the Lakes in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Drawn by J. Smith and J. Emes. Engraved by Aiken. Price 21s.

Household Furniture and Interior Decoration, executed from Designs, by Thomas Hope, Esq. This Work will consist of Perspective and Geometrical Views of Apartments, with their Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Candelabrae, Chandliers, Tripods, &c. &c.

A Series of Engravings to illustrate Dante, engraved by Piroli, of Rome, from Compositions by John Flaxman, R. A. in the Possession of Thomas Hope, Esq. This Work consists of Plates, illustrative of the Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso of Dante, with Descriptions in Italian and Translation from Mr. Boyd's Version.

Two large coloured Plates, representing the Head of the Horse divided longitudinally, with a Sheet of Letter-press, describing the same. Price 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Some Account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished Writings of the Earl of Macartney; the latter consisting of Extracts from an Account of the Russian Empire, a Sketch of the Political History of Ireland, and a Journal of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. By John Barrow, F. R. S. Author of Travels in China, and Southern Africa, and of a Voyage to Cochin-China. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, late Principal Secretary of State, &c. Comprehending a brief View of the Times in which he lived; some Account of his principal Contemporaries; his occasional Verses, and other Productions. By G. Paxton, Esq. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M. a. b. May 7	SW	29.58	29.13	58°	44°	.15	2
c.	8	SW	29.58	29.27	57	49	.11
	9	Var.	29.30	29.23	58	46	.24
b.	10	Var.	29.80	29.30	51	41	.11
d.	11	Var.	29.80	29.56	59	48	.19
e.	12	SW	29.44	29.38	59	52	.33
	13	Var.	29.70	29.44	64	46	.13
1st. Q. f.	14	SW	29.72	29.60	56	49	.37
g.	15	SW	29.79	29.72	64	45	.30
	16	SW	—	—	—	—	.12
	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	—	30.30	29.79	69	41	.53
	19	NE	30.30	30.18	59	44	.14
Full M.	20	NE	30.18	30.02	62	45	.16
	21	NE	—	—	—	—	—
	22	NE	30.13	30.10	68	42	.61
	23	E	30.10	29.93	75	49	.32
	24	E	29.93	29.70	82	52	.28
h.	25	Var.	—	—	85	56	—
i.	26	SW	29.72	29.66	70	54	.60
	27	—	—	—	63	46	—
k.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Q.	l.	NE	—	—	63	39	—
m.	30	E	29.75	29.62	55	42	—
	31	E	29.80	29.78	54	46	.48
b. June 1	n.	S	29.83	29.78	63	45	.13
b.	2	Var.	29.89	29.88	68	49	.21
	3	NW	30.06	29.89	70	47	.9
	4	NW	30.06	30.03	66	47	.12
	5	Var.	30.03	29.88	68	52	.10
		—	29.87	29.69	64.06	46.76	4.58; In.
		M.	29.78	M.	55.41	In.	2.73.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

- a. Strong *pos.* electricity in the intervals of the showers. A pair of pith-balls, loaded with lead, so as to weigh ten grains, and suspended from the conductor by threads of the length of seven inches, exhibited a curious phænomenon. Besides the waving motion, during their divergence, which is not unusual, there was a sensible impulse of the fluid downward upon the balls, causing the threads to quiver incessantly like an insect's wing.
- b. Rainbow.
- c. Much wind at S. W. *Neg.* electricity, from a Nimbus going by in the S.
- d. At 6 p. m. changeable electricity, from a Nimbus in the N. in which it thundered.
- e. A strong wind at S. W. with much *scud.* the rain strongly *pos.*
- f. Almost incessant rain, which was void of all signs of electricity.
- g. Rain still non-electric, and the air strongly and variably charged in the fair intervals.
- h. Lightning in the W.
- i. After a constant exhibition of the Cirrus cloud for several days past, with much dew, the latter deposition is suspended, and the sky overcast and threatening.
- k. Hoar frost this morning, and a *Stratus* on the river and meadows after sun-set.
- l. Very stormy night; the newly expanded foliage suffered much.
- m. Rain the whole day.
- n. Strongly positive atmosphere.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.

Mean elevation of Barometer	29.78 In.
Mean Temperature	55.41°.
Evaporation	4.58 Inches
Rain,	2.73

There have been almost continual indications of an active state of the atmospheric electricity; a result which seems naturally allied to the variable state of the currents, and a much greater deposition of water than is usual at this season.

L. H.

Plaistow, 10th of 6 mo. 1807.

RESULTS of Meteorological Observations in May 1807.

The prevailing Wind this Month N. E.
 Mean pressure of Barometer 29.61—highest 30.38—lowest 28.85—range 1.53.
 Mean Temperature - - - 54.70°—highest 82°—lowest - .41—range 41.
 Dew-Point - - - highest 55°—lowest - .31°—range 25°
 Rain 3.825 inches—Total this year 10.655 inches.
 The strongest winds happened on the 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 20th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.—Showers of Hail on the 1st, 6th, and 29th.

On the 1st, at Halliwell, near Bolton, the Hailstones were uncommonly large; one measured four inches in circumference, and in substance was hard like an oyster shell.—On the 1st the Thermometer indicated 76°, but, after the thunder and rain, which took place about this time, the heat gradually diminished.—On the 4th, it was 41°—From the 5th to the 25th, we had very favourable weather, with little rain.—When the Thermometer had attained the degree of 82, a fresh commotion of the electric fluid took place, accompanied with hail, rain and wind, which closed the month.

Manchester, June 3, 1807.

VOL. II.

THOMAS HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE
RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Description of a Boiler invented by Count Rumford, presented to the French National Institute. Phil. Jour. No. 71.

The boiler of the new construction which Count Rumford tried was made on a small scale, being a copper cylinder only twelve inches in diameter, and as many in height, closed at top and bottom with circular plates. From the bottom seven tubes projected downward, each nine inches long, and three inches across, open next the cavity of the boiler and closed at their farther extremities; from the top of the boiler a short tube arose, six inches in diameter, and three inches high, shut at the top by a copper plate, through which passed one tube for the safety-valve, another to convey the steam where wanted, and a third to admit water from the reservoir to supply the evaporation; this last tube passed downwards to within an inch of the bottom plate, where it was furnished with a cock and floating ball, that was so placed as to keep the water six inches deep in the cavity of the boiler above that in the tubes. The furnace in which this boiler was placed was of sheet iron three inches high, and seventeen inches in diameter, lined with masonry, which is not particularly described; but as the grate is mentioned to be but six inches in diameter, it is probable that the cavity of the fire-place was of a conical shape from it to the bottom of the seven tubes.

Count Rumford reports that the boiler exceeded his expectation, which of course must have been to produce much steam with little fuel; but no particulars are recited of any experiments made to determine the effect of the boiler in this respect; he supposes that a boiler made in this form would have more strength, in proportion to the surface exposed to the same internal pressure, than one of the usual shape, and that it would be less liable to loss of heat from cold air coming in contact with its external surface.

When a boiler of this kind is constructed on a large scale, the Count mentions that the seven descending tubes may be made of cast-iron, and the rest of the boiler sheet-iron, or copper; and thinks that, when of this construction, it will cost less than one of equal surface of the usual form. But he adds, in corroboration of the result of former experience, that in all cases where it is required to produce a great quantity of steam, it will always be preferable to employ several boilers of a middling size, placed beside each other, and heated each by a separate fire, instead of using one large boiler.

The boiler recommended by Count Rumford is by no means a new contrivance. Mr. Stevens obtained a patent in 1805 (the specification of which may be seen in the *Repertory of Arts*, Vol. vii. p. 173.) for a boiler formed in a similar manner, by a number of tubes placed parallel to each other, and communicating with a flat vessel at one of their extremities; the number of the tubes to be used was not defined by Mr. Stevens, and the capacity of the vessel that received the ends was much less than that here described, and though this must occasion some difference of external appearance, the principle is undoubtedly the same in both.

There is no account of comparative experiments made with this new boiler and others, to enable us to decide on its merit. But as far as can be judged from a knowledge of various other experiments on boilers, we cannot have any good expectations of this form for large boilers. The great additional workmanship necessary for it must add considerably to the expence; and the very remark which the Count makes on the advantage of numerous small boilers, with each a *separate* fire-place, shews that he was at least doubtful in recommending the use of this on a large scale.

The Count has made a considerable mistake in asserting that an equal surface will have more strength to resist internal pressure in a boiler of the shape proposed.

proposed than in one of the common form; the sum of the pressure in all boilers, with the same force of steam, is demonstrably as their internal surfaces, and the only difference the form makes, is, that globular forms are least liable to have their shape altered by the pressure, flat forms most, and the intermediate shapes more or less so, as they most resemble the flat or globular form.

A variety of plans have been tried to make the same quantity of fuel produce greater effects by some particular formation of the boiler; among these, none seem superior to that for which Mr. Edmund Lloyd, in the Strand, obtained a patent, in simplicity or effect; the principle has hitherto been used chiefly for kettles, and other small vessels made for sale by Mr. Lloyd; but there is no cause why it should not do equally well for large boilers; and there is reason to think that they would be much preferable to the Count's new boiler, and would certainly cost much less.

One of the kettles of this form will boil two quarts of water in less than ten minutes, with less than a third of one of the common penny bundles of fire-wood, sold every where in London. As a description of the principle on which they are made may be acceptable, the following account of it is presented to our readers, to most of whom, we believe, it will be novel.

Description of Mr. Lloyd's Patent Boiler for quick boiling and saving fuel.

The bottom of each of Mr. Lloyd's boilers is introverted, so as to form a cavity which would nearly hold as much as the boiler itself, if it were reversed; the sides of this cavity are somewhat conoidal, and from the top a pipe passes out at one side through the cavity of the boiler to the air; the whole boiler or kettle, is surrounded by an external case, a little distant from it all round, closed at top, and having a small opening at the side to give vent to the smoke. The small pipe adds somewhat to the effect, but is not absolutely necessary. For large boilers the cavity at the bottom need not be so large in proportion as that described, if it rises into the boiler a third of its depth, it will probably be sufficient. The flame and radiant heat of the fuel is reverberated in all directions in the cavity of the hollow bottom, and must have much more effect than what can be produced by its unconfined lateral action against the external sides of a number of upright pipes however well arranged; indeed Count Rumford has shewn in former papers, the value of the lateral action of fire against the sides to be so small, that we are surprised to see him recommend the apparatus above described, in which the chief effect produced must arise solely from a similar lateral action of the fire.

Account of a successful experiment in making Soap by the operation of Steam, instead of an open fire, communicated by Count Rumford to the French National Institute. Phil. Journ. No. 71.

The steam was conveyed into the vessel, which contained the lye and other materials for the soap, by a pipe arising from a close boiler, and again descending into the vessel; the action of the steam in condensing in the cold lye, occasioned a succession of smart shocks, similar to blows of a hammer, which caused the whole apparatus to tremble, but which gradually subsided as the liquid became warm. Count Rumford supposes, that the beneficial action of the steam depends for the most part on the motion described, caused by it, and therefore proposes dividing the vessel into two parts by an horizontal partition of thin copper, and causing a slow current of cold water to pass through the lower division, and to let the steam into this lower part, when the upper became too hot to admit of a continuation of the strokes from the condensation of the steam; by which means the same motion being continued in the cold water, would be communicated to the hot liquid through the thin partition.

The soap made by the operation of the steam, required only six hours boiling, whereas sixty hours and more are necessary in the ordinary method of making soap.

Woodes

Wooden Matches, invented by C. L. Cadet, superior to Rope Matches or Port Fires. Annales de Chemie, Sept. 1806.

The common rope match, impregnated with saltpetre, used for discharging cannon and mortars, requires constant attendance, as it must be unrolled from the staff every hour or oftener; an heavy rain puts it out, and the end beyond the staff is not always steady, which causes delay in firing the piece. On these accounts it is but seldom used, except to carry fire to the field where port fires are used.

The port fires, composed of paper tubes filled with a mixture of sulphur, saltpetre, and a little gunpowder, are very apt to throw off burning particles of saltpetre to a considerable distance, which renders them very dangerous, particularly aboard ships, on which account they are usually kept in them in the middle of a tub of water.

Messrs. Proust and Borda had proposed to the Spanish government, to use wooden rods steeped in a solution of nitrate of pot-ash, well dried, instead of the matches described: Mr. Cadet was informed that these rods burned like touchwood, forming a pointed red coal at their ends, and that the trials with them succeeded perfectly, though they had not been adopted: he informed the French minister at war of these circumstances, who directed him to make the necessary experiments to prove the utility of the wooden matches, in conjunction with Cap. L'espagnol of the artillery.

The experiments were tried with various kinds of wood impregnated with the different nitrates, of pot-ash, of copper, and of lead: Of the woods tried, lime was the best, and next to it birch and poplar; the rods steeped in solution of saltpetre did not succeed; the nitrate of copper corroded the boilers, caused a noxious fume, and was dear. The nitrate of lead was superior to the other salts in its effects for the purpose wanted, was not attended with any of the defects of the last, and is more easily reducible when in contact with burning charcoal: M. Cadet attributes the inferiority of the saltpetre to the large quantity of water of crystallisation which it retains.

It was found that square rods burned better than round, as their angles caused the coal in the centre to burn more vividly, and they always terminated in a burning cone two inches long.

A yard of this wooden match will burn for three hours, whereas the port fire will not last more than three or four minutes: The wooden match is strong and easily carried about; The port fire is liable to break, to throw out dangerous sparks in burning, and costs from threepence to fourpence halfpenny: the match confines its fire to itself, and costs about three halfpence. The saving therefore in the use of these matches must be a most material object added to their other advantages over the port fires; for the wooden match in burning will cost but three halfpence in an hour, and the port fire will cost no less than five shillings in the same time. The method of preparing the matches which M. Cadet found to be the best, is the following.

The rods after being cut half an inch square, were stored for some months to dry them, and afterwards exposed half a day in a stove heated to 30° . (probably of Reaumur, and may be equal to about 100 Fahrenheit.) They should then be boiled six hours in a bath of nitrate of lead, composed of a quart of water to every pound of the nitrate; which salt is best prepared by pouring 416 parts of nitric acid at 40° , and of the specific gravity of 1.386, diluted with 128 parts of water, on 500 parts of litharge in a glass or earthen vessel: which should be heated till the oxide was dissolved, and then filtered and evaporated to dryness.

The matches should, after this, be again carried to the stove and made thoroughly dry, and then be boiled in spirits of turpentine, which should be poured over them in the boiler so as to cover them about an inch; the boiler should be then gently heated, till the oil of turpentine began to boil, but the moment it grew white and rose up, the cover should be put on the boiler, and it should be removed from the fire; the boiling should be repeated three times, which would take about half an hour each time; when cool, the matches should be taken out, well wiped, and again dried in the stove, and they will be fit for use.

Method.

Method of destroying insects which infest houses; from a letter to Mr. W. Nicholson. Phil. Jour. No. 71.

Mr. Nicholson's correspondent after mentioning the great annoyance he suffered from bugs in a house which he had taken after a gentleman remarkable for his inattention to their removal; states that he in vain tried the remedies of washing the joints of the bedsteads, taken asunder for that purpose, with boiling water, and then in a hot decoction of *cucumis colocynthin*, or bitter apple, as in six weeks the bugs were as numerous as before: they were then washed with spirits of turpentine with no better success, and even a strong solution of oxymuriate of quicksilver was used for the same purpose without removing the evil.

In the next spring he had all loose paper taken away from the rooms, the skirting boards removed, and the rooms fumigated with oxymuriatic gas: the walls which were papered were then painted.

The joints of the bedsteads were then painted over with three coats of oxide of lead mixed with linseed oil and a little rosin, to form a thick coat over the wood.

This method of proceeding so effectually answered the purpose; that except a few which were found in parts where the paint was abraded, and one or two sometimes found on the furniture, the bedsteads continued free from those insects for two years; and remained so since with no farther precaution but painting the joints every second year with a thin coat of white lead.

The remedy mentioned for the nauseous evil complained of, though not new, deserves circulation, as many may not yet have heard of it. Another remedy was a few years ago published for the same ill, as extremely effectual; the name of the author of which is not recollect'd; it consisted of a strong spirituous infusion of cantharides applied to the joints of bedsteads and other places infested: as this might be apt to evaporate, perhaps a preparation of the cantharides in oil, similar to that called blistering oil by the farriers, might be found more effectual.

Glauber mentions in his works the great efficacy of oil drawn from sea coal in destroying insects in general; it perhaps might have good effects in the particular application which is the subject of this paper: but the most certain precaution against these insects, as well as against the more serious evil of the communication of infection, is the use of iron bedsteads; which are already very common in hospitals and other public institutions; and though the coarseness of their appearance there, might excite a prejudice against their use in elegant houses. Yet this objection is easily removed by the consideration that iron admits of more varied and beautiful forms for any utensil than wood, and that, independant of this, the varied ornaments which painting and gilding afford, might render iron bedsteads superior in beauty to any wooden bedsteads now in use.

Theory of the fabrication of Sulphuric Acid, by Messrs. Desormes and Clement. Annales de Chemie, T. 59.

In this paper the common opinions relative to the operation of the nitre, when burned along with sulphur to produce sulphuric acid, in the usual mode of fabricating this most useful agent in numerous processes of the arts, are shewn to be erroneous. It is stated that the nitre cannot increase the temperature of the burning sulphur, to which its efficacy is attributed by some, as the clay and water mixed with them in the process must prevent this effect; and that the supply of oxygen from the nitre, which most suppose to be the cause of its beneficial operation, is too small to convert the sulphurous acid produced into the sulphuric, as nitre, from Davy's experiments, contains but 0.21, of oxygen, while sulphuric acid contains no less than 0.48, oxygen; and the ninth part of nitre, commonly used with the sulphur, could not supply more than a tenth part of this quantity.

The ingenious theory of the authors is founded on the well known property which nitrous acid gas has of attracting oxygen from the atmospheric air, by which it becomes converted into nitric acid gas; They state that in the combustion

bustion of the sulphur and nitre, sulphurous acid, and nitrous acid gas, are evolved, with water in vapour and some uncombined oxygen. The nitrous acid gas being converted into nitric acid gas, by attracting oxygen from the air of the chamber, then parts with its oxygen to the sulphurous acid gas, and converts it into sulphuric acid, which the condensation of the aqueous vapour, by the cold of the chamber, causes to fall down. The nitric acid gas is thus again converted into nitrous acid gas, and this again attracts more oxygen from the atmospheric air, yields it to the sulphurous acid gas remaining, and thus produces another precipitation of sulphuric acid, but in smaller quantity than the first.

The nitrous acid thus acts as an intermediate substance to attract oxygen from atmospheric air, for the conversion of the sulphurous gas into sulphuric acid; while the aqueous vapour, though not absolutely necessary, assists the process by separating the nitric from the sulphuric acid, by the commotion which its precipitation causes among the gases, and by assisting the evolution of the nitrous acid gas; and its utility has been so much perceived that a quantity is now introduced by exhalations from the hearth, besides that arising from the humidity of the mixture.

A caution is given against permitting too much contact between the gases and the water added, either by admitting too great a quantity, or by the great agitation of a little; as this would occasion the formation of nitric acid, which retaining its state, would have very little action on the sulphurous gas.

The authors have confirmed this theory by accurate experiments to prove the separate facts stated in it; it promises to be of much utility to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is so largely carried on in various parts of this kingdom, as the extent and form of the leaden chambers, and the management of the fire must be influenced by the hypothesis: It also promises, according to the authors, the still more important advantage of saving almost the whole of the nitre.

Those chemists who cannot conveniently procure the original work from which this extract is taken, will find it translated in Nicholson's Phil. Jour. No. 71. and we highly recommend the study of it, and farther prosecution of the experiments mentioned in it, to all manufacturers of sulphuric acid.

Discovery of Platina in the silver mines of Guadal canal in Estramadura in Spain, by M. VANQUELIN. Annales de Chemie, T. 19.

The ore in which M. Vanquelin discovered Platina is of a grey colour, and resembles that known by the name of grey silver, or the *fahlertz* of the Germans, it contains Copper, Silver, Lead, Antimony, Iron, Sulphur, and sometimes Arsenic. Some specimens furnished ten parts of Platina in 100 of silver, others yielded only almost imperceptible traces of it.

In the process used to separate the Platina, the ore was pounded, and roasted by a gentle fire, stirring it continually; it was then fused with an equal quantity of pot-ash, by which a metallic button was obtained of a mixture of Platina, Silver, Lead, Copper, and sometimes a little Antimony; the iron and part of the Lead was left in the Scoriae; The Lead, Copper, and Antimony were then separated by cupellation, and nothing but the Silver and Platina remained; The Silver was after this dissolved from the Platina by *Aqua fortis*.

The Platina was again cupelled with an addition of lead to purify it thoroughly from Copper: some silver was afterwards added to it, and it was again submitted to the action of *Aqua fortis*, as the quantity of Silver before was too small to permit the *Aqua fortis* to attack the alloy.

The most remarkable circumstance attending the Spanish Platina is that none of the four new metals which are always found with the Platina of America, are to be met along with that of the Estremaduran mine, which gives great hopes of obtaining it in a state of greater purity, and at a much less expence than that of Peru can be.

Thus there is much reason to expect that this metal, more precious to the Arts than gold, since to all its properties it adds others of more importance, will be procured in our own quarter of the globe in future, at a much easier and less expensive rate, than that which the mines of South America has hitherto alone afforded.

New method of ascertaining the rate of the Velocity of a Ship under sail, by Mr. J. W. Boswell. Rep. of Arts, No. 61.

Mr. Boswell proposes to determine the rate at which a ship moves through the water, by measuring the degree of the resistance which a body drawn after it makes in following it. He most recommends an implement composed of four or more disks, fastened about a foot asunder at right angles on a staff, to be drawn after the ship, as being well calculated to make considerable resistance, and acquire little momentum; the common log is mentioned also for the same purpose, though inferior to the former. The degree of the resistance which this implement makes in following the ship is ascertained by a steel-yard, or other weighing apparatus, to which the near end of a line is fastened, the farther extremity of which is tied to one end of the staff of the resisting implement: the weighing instruments most approved of for this use, are those which are formed by springs, (as not being liable to be deranged by the motion of the ship,) some of which are sold at most ironmongers.

A long line is directed to be used to make the motion of the implement after the ship more uniform and regular, and less affected by that of the waves; and the spring weighing apparatus is to be placed near the centre of motion of the ship, that the pitching and rolling may disturb it as little as possible.

Since the resistance of the implement in the water will be as the square of the velocity of its motion, which is the same as that of the ship, it follows that the square root of the resistance will determine the actual velocity. An experiment being first made as a basis for calculation, to ascertain the weight which the implement, at a known velocity of the ship will raise in the weighing apparatus; every increase or diminution in the weight, which it is equal to afterwards, will show a proportionate velocity determined by a calculation of the ratio mentioned. For example, if, in the standard experiment, the resistance of the implement was found to raise four ounces when the ship moved four miles in an hour; when afterwards it was found to raise sixteen ounces, the rate of the ship's way would be six miles in an hour, as the square root of sixteen bears the same proportion to six miles that the square root of four bears to three miles: again, if the weight raised was nine ounces, the rate of the velocity would be four and a half miles in an hour; if twenty-five ounces seven and a half miles; and if thirty-six ounces nine miles.

It would be easy to prepare a table of the rate of velocity proportionate to the weight after the standard experiment; by a mere inspection of which the ship's way would be at once ascertained. As the resistance of the floating implement may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by altering the size of the disks, it may easily be managed so as to raise a square number of ounces in the standard experiment, which will facilitate the construction of the table.

This mode of ascertaining a ship's way prevents the trouble of throwing out the log continually, shews the rate every moment, if required, and has every advantage proposed in the instruments called perpetual logs, without their complication or expence, or being liable to so much inaccuracy; several of these instruments are recounted, formed either on mechanical or hydrostatical principles, and their defects pointed out in the paper from which this extract is taken.

Of the advantages to be expected from the cultivation of Sow Thistles, from Dr. Anderson's Essay on the Improvement of Poor Soils.

It is probable that sow thistle, were it properly cultivated, would be one of the most fattening plants which the earth produces. Sheep when in clover always prefer it, and feed on it so greedily as to eat the very roots: pigs likewise prefer it to almost any other kind of green food: and rabbits breed more speedily when fed on it. Of its fattening properties there is a remarkable instance in a sheep fed to an amazing size by Mr. Trippel near Boston, Lincolnshire. This sheep never had any corn or oil cake, but was fed wholly on herbage, when turned into clover he always searched for sow thistles, and would eat no other food while any of them were to be found in the field: his attendants gave him from three to five pounds of them at a meal. This sheep measured,

sured, when killed, five feet from the nose to the tail, the rump or cushion was eight and a half inches in depth, the plate or fore flank of the same thickness, breast-end seven inches thick, round the collar one yard five and a half inches, and it weighed sixty pounds a quarter; the legs were estimated at forty pounds each, and if cut venison fashion would have weighed each fifty pounds.

To Correspondents.

Mr. D. F. Walker's description of his carriage check, to answer the purpose of a drag, is not sufficiently particular to enable us to judge of its efficacy, or to describe it; the same want of leisure which prevented his being more full in his description, prevented us from taking the excursion to Tattersal's to view it, which he proposes. It is the object of this part of the Athenaeum to describe *how* improvements are effected, not merely to state their existence or give eulogiums on their merits. We are sorry we cannot insert Mr. Walker's letter consistently with this principle.

Mr. Bowler contrived a check for carts, which is described in the Transactions of the Society for Arts, &c. Vol. 21. Mr. Le Caan invented another described in the same work, Vol. 23. Mr. Walker's check seems to us a combination of these two, as well as we can understand the very concise and imperfect account of it sent us.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

AMELIA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF WEIMAR.

ON the 19th of April, 1807, were celebrated at Weimar, the funeral obsequies of her Serene Highness Anna Amelia Dutchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, born Dutchess of Brunswick and Luneburg. The following discourse was read from the pulpit:

If the life of those who fill exalted stations in this world ought, as long as it is granted them, to shine an example before men, teaching firmness in adversity, and in prosperity sympathetic exertion, the contemplation of such a life when passed is also of great moment, since a short survey of virtues and actions, filling the mind with emulation, may be presented to every one as a gift, great and invaluable.

The life of the princess, whose memory we are celebrating to-day, deserves in an eminent degree to be impressed upon the mind, especially of those who formerly, under her immediate government, and latterly under her motherly influence, have shared many felicities, and personally that of her favour and regard.

Born* of a family which to a remote antiquity boasts of honoured and valiant ancestors; the niece of a sovereign, the greatest man of his age; from her youth surrounded by kinsmen, whose common inheritance was magnanimity, and who had no other end of life than to be venerated and admired by posterity; educated in the midst of an animated court, increasing in culture, and of a city distinguished by various institutions for promoting the arts and sciences; she soon perceived that in her bosom were fixed the seeds of improvement, and rejoiced in that culture which she received from men afterwards distinguished as divines and scholars.

She was summoned; hence at an early age, and united to a young prince, who entered in common with her into the enjoyment of a life full of promise and felicity. A son was the produce of this union,† around whom were collected joy and expectation; but it was the fate of the father to rejoice but for a short time in the birth of his first offspring, nor did he live to witness that of the second.

On the breaking out of the seven years war,‡ the duchess, the guardian of mi-

* 24 Oct. 1729. † Brunswick. ‡ 1756. § 1757. || 1758.

mors,

nors, herself a minor, was placed in a very delicate and difficult situation. As princess of the empire she was bound to take part with those who had declared against her uncle, the great Frederick ; but when distressed, the military operations being carried on in her neighbourhood, she was consoled by a visit from her illustrious kinsmen, the hostile general and king. Her provinces suffered severely, but were saved from ruin.

Peace at length followed, and her first cares were those of a two-fold mother of her country and her children. She was indefatigable in her endeavours, through gentleness and patience, to plant the seeds of whatever was good and useful, even when they would not strike root. She nourished and preserved her people during a long and most alarming scarcity of provisions.* Justice, generosity, and liberal sentiment marked all the measures and provisions of her administration.

In like manner her tenderest solicitude was directed towards her sons. She selected excellent preceptors, and thus gave occasion to that union of eminent persons which laid the foundation of all that was afterwards done, and whose effects have been sensibly perceived, not in this land alone, but throughout our common country, Germany.

She sought at the same time to collect around her, in due measures and proportions, all that adorn and cheer human life, and was on the point of surrendering the government she had so conscientiously administered, to his Serene Highness her son, when the fatal conflagration which laid the ducal palace in ashes converted the hoped-for festivity into mournful solicitude. But here again she displayed the innate strength of her character in the means she took to lessen the evil sustained, and even convert it into a blessing ; and she then delivered to her first-born, who had attained his majority, the inheritance of his forefathers, which she had administered happily and honourably, and entered a new epoch of her life, free from the solicitudes of public business.

Her regency had brought great advantages to the country, and even misfortunes had been the occasion of improvements. In the administration of justice, the management of the revenue, in public establishments, she was like sedulous. A new spirit sprang up in the country. Foreigners of distinction, artists, scholars, either in their transient or permanent residence, produced salutary effects. The use of a large library was given to the public ; a new theatre was raised, and provisions made for education and forming the taste of the rising generation. The university of Jena underwent a revision. The liberality of the princess rendered a variety of useful establishments possible, and this institution was strengthened in its basis and rendered susceptible of future improvements.

With what joy, therefore, did she not contemplate the fulfilment of all her earlier wishes, even beyond her wishes and expectations, under the hands of her indefatigable son ; and this the more, as from the happiest matrimonial union there gradually sprang up a worthy and joyful posterity.

The calm consciousness of having well performed the duties of her station accompanied her in the retirement of private life, in which she was susceptible of the highest enjoyment, surrounded as well by the arts and sciences as by the charms of a rural habitation. She delighted in the society of men of talents and literature, and succeeded in establishing, preserving, and profiting by connections of this kind ; yes, there is not a single name of distinction which has issued from and since spread itself beyond the limits of Weimar, which did not sooner or later enter into that circle whose centre she formed. In like manner she undertook a journey beyond the Alps,† hoping for a restoration of health from the journey and beneficent influence of a milder climate, for she had just before suffered a severe attack which threatened to put a premature end to her existence. Yet she expected an higher enjoyment from the contemplation of those arts to which she had always been attached, especially music, in which she possessed profound knowledge ; and an enlargement of her views from an acquaintance with those cultivated and noble minds which, either as residents

* 1772.

† 1774.

‡ 1778

or visitors, are the glory of those happy regions, and render every hour spent in society significant and important.

Many joys awaited her return to her habitation, rich in the acquisition of various treasures of art and experience. The marriage of her blooming grandson with an incomparable princess,* and the consequent birth of a great-grand-child, gave occasion to festivities which enabled her to rejoice in the renovation of the palace, adorned with all the graces which exquisite taste, profound knowledge of art, and indefatigable zeal could communicate; and she could now hope, that in return for the many sufferings of her youth, her life would gently pass away in the peaceful enjoyment of advanced years.

But it was otherwise pre-ordained by the Disposer of all things. Within the period already mentioned, the innate strength of her mind had enabled her to bear the shock of many calamities, and seize again with courage the thread of life. Early in life she lost two valiant brothers in the field of battle; and a third,† who voluntarily sacrificed himself for others; and a tenderly beloved son, who died in a distant country. Latterly she lost an affectionate brother; who suddenly died while her guest, and the promising first-born of her grand-son. All these afflictions she had borne patiently and firmly; but when in these last days the merciless war, which had so long spared us, seized us too and her, when she was again compelled in haste to abandon her dwelling, mindful of the time when the equally cruel flames drove her out of her halls and apartments; when, amidst the dangers and sufferings of her flight, she beheld the destruction of a royal house so nearly allied to her, and that also of her ancestors, and the mournful death of her only surviving, honoured, and beloved brother; when she witnessed the sudden and unlooked-for annihilation of all her youthful hopes and expectations, raised upon the surest foundation, *the well-earned glory of her family*; it was then that her courageous spirit seemed to bend under the pressure of calamity: yet in her actions and her manners she remained what she had ever been—in her deportment composed, complaisant, graceful, sympathetic, and compassionate; and no one of those who were round her was apprehensive of so sudden a loss; she even declined avowing her illness. Her disease was not suffering, and she departed from the society of her friends as she had lived among them. Her loss and death ought to affect us as an evil that is necessary and inevitable, not aggravated by accidental and distressing incidents.

And who is there among us at this moment, when the recollection of past suffering, *associated with the fear of future evil*, troubles the mind, who may not be quickened and consoled by this image of firm and peaceful resignation? Who among us can say—my sufferings have been as great as her's? and could any one of us venture to make so mournful a comparison, he could not but be strengthened and refreshed by so sublime an example.

Yes! we return to the reflection with which we began: It is the prerogative of nobler natures that their departure into the higher regions, as well as their abode upon the earth, becomes a source of blessing to mankind. Like stars they shine down upon us from the firmament, and serve to guide us on that voyage which it is our lot to make, interrupted by many a storm. And thus to those to whom, when below, we directed our steps as our guardian friends and protectors, we then turn our longing eyes, beholding them in the abodes of bliss, made perfect through suffering.

to

In presenting to the English reader this funeral eulogy of the excellent and venerable princess (in the enumeration of whose titles it will hardly be deemed a bathos to call her the *Olympia* of Wieland) the translator cannot resist the impulse to adjoin a few remarks, and he trusts he shall at the same time be exculpated from the imputation of vainly purposing to add any thing to the characteristic of the great poet its author. But Göthe's memoir was not written

* Sister of the Emperor Alexander, 1804.

† Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who was drowned in the Oder, in the attempt to save the lives of some who were perishing.

to convey information, the audience being not less acquainted than the orator with the subject of his eulogy, since the discourse consists principally in allusions to well-known incidents. These incidents are for the greater part local, at most national, so that the whole memoir might seem to have little interest to the English reader, if it were not (as in fact it is) connected with very interesting reflections on the present and impending state of the German nation.

The claim which the Dutchess of Weimar has on the gratitude of her contemporaries and posterity, is founded on the service she has rendered to German literature. Not any one of the emperors, kings, electors, dukes, land-graves, margraves, and counts of the holy German empire can be cited, who rivals her in this honourable distinction; and this, surely, not through the possession of riches, for the duchy is small, and the revenues inconsiderable, compared, I will not say with those of an English peer, but with the quickly-earned fortune of many an East India nabob, slave-merchant, or military contractor. This peculiar feature in the dutchess's administration, though it could not be passed over by any one, could not be dwelt upon or illustrated by Göthe. He could not but be constantly checked by the instructive recollection *Quorum maxima pars fui.*

The first of the great poets of Germany who contributed to the glory of Weimar, and who still survives to witness its calamities, was *Wieland*; he was appointed by the late Dutchesse one of the preceptors of the reigning Duke. Göthe was the next who came. He had by his two juvenile works, *Götz von Berlichingen* and *Werther's Sufferings* ("The Sorrows of Werter" sounds well, but expresses ill, *Werter's Leiden*) just started into sudden reputation, when with the wantonness of youthful genius he wrote a bitter satire against *Wieland*, which he has excluded from every collection of his works, but which his future editors will not suffer to be buried in oblivion, since whatever its literary or other defects may be, it is very significant in revealing certain peculiarities of the author's mind. The young Duke met Dr. Göthe (he had just taken his degrees as jurist) by accident, and proposed a reconciliation between the two poets. This was not hard to effect. Göthe remained with the duke, became his friend and associate, and has long been one of his ministers; but he has seldom in fact filled any other office at court than that of *Arbiter Elegantiarum* in good old English, *Master of the Revels*. *Wieland* and Göthe were too opposite in every respect to form an intimate friendship, but they have invariably lived on civil terms together. *Herder*, who had been the college friend of Göthe, was soon after invited to Weimar, where he filled the office of superintendent, the highest ecclesiastical rank in the Lutheran church in Germany. He became, of all the literati, the chosen friend of the late Dutchesse, and formed a personal intimacy with *Wieland*, though as much opposed to him in his literary character as even to Göthe himself. On the contrary, *Schiller*, whose arrival at Weimar was of a later date, was almost exclusively attached to his rival in dramatic literature. It thus happened that the little town, possessing two courts, and abounding in literary men, became in some measure divided; but it is a calumnious exaggeration to represent this division as malignant hostility or petty jealousy. In the mean while, the great diversity of character and taste in the coryphaei of German literature thus assembled, had the beneficial effect of producing liberality and toleration. Polite and scholastic literature are in Germany much more closely connected than in England; hence the neighbouring university in Jena could not fail to imbibe its character from that of the court to which it was attached. But this court was in a great measure neutralized by its great men. *Schiller* was an ardent disciple of Kant; Göthe, though less publicly and zealously, favoured the Idealists, or new Platonists, which have sprung out of Kant's school; *Wieland* laughed at all schools, and recommended a sort of frenchified epicureanism; while *Herder* vehemently and almost intolerantly attacked all the new systems in Germany, and avowed his attachment to the English philosophy. And if the university of Jena took the lead in the spread of the new philosophy, it certainly did not arise from personal influence, or the recommendation of the court.

Not to digress too far—it thus happened, that either under the administration of the dutchess, or in the course of events, which her earlier measures had occasioned, all the poetry and the fine arts, the moral and political philosophy, and the metaphysical speculation which characterise Germany at this moment, have issued almost exclusively from Weimar and Jena.

And an important reflection forces itself upon the mind. These great effects have been produced independent of the exertions of the political powers of Germany; they are the natural results of German energy, operating free and unrestrained. This singular separation of political and literary Germany is expressed in one of Schiller's biting epigrams. " You talk of Germany; I know not where it exists; for where political Germany begins, there literary Germany ends." It has been often remarked, that several little free imperial towns have produced more great men than the whole Austrian empire. Next to these remains of ancient German liberty, modern culture is most indebted to the exertions of the little German princes. What the court of Weimar has been in an eminent degree, most of the smaller protestant courts have been, more or less. These little sovereigns being excluded from the exercise of those duties which respect foreign relations, their whole emulation was directed to domestic improvement; and it cannot be denied, that within the last twenty years the moral and literary culture of their people has been the general aim of the smaller German princes. And in proportion as national literature and national manners have thus been cultivated, it is notorious that the attachment to the French language and manners (formerly the reproach of the German princes) has been rapidly diminishing.

It is needless here to supply what, alas every one knows; the sad history of the day. It is this which gives Gôthe's eulogy of the deceased dutchess a great and political interest. We may consider her as the representative of the better class of German princes, whose annihilation seems inevitable, and with whose destruction we must apprehend the most fatal check to the growing culture and improvement of Germany. Were the present fatal war, indeed, to end in the establishment of one or two German states, so that a national character could gradually form itself from the concentration of national energy; were a salutary rivalry to be established between the Teuton and the Frank, the Gaul and the German, founded on contending interests and opposite character, there would not only be a balance of power, which would relieve the apprehensions of the politician, but also a moral and intellectual balance, which could not but further the great cause of the amelioration of Europe. But unless the signs of the times deceive us, another destiny awaits the world. Germany will probably remain an incongruous mass of unequal powers, and the French ingredients will retard or impede all assimilation. The family law of the emperor of France will force the allied German princes to send their children to be educated in Paris; the French vice-regents will proclaim with French legislation, French manners, and French taste; the *Code Napoléon* in the courts of justice, and the *Code Parisienne* in the tribunals of manners and taste, will rule alone. The honoured princess of Germany, and her venerated poets, will alike sink in estimation. The princes of the ancient families will redeem themselves from the suspicion of attachment to ancient manners and national institutions, by imitating the maxims and practices of the new dynasties, the royal and ducal houses of Berthier and Murat, and the yet unnamed sovereigns of Germany, among the Marshals of France. When this time shall arrive, the memoir which it is hoped will now intéress the English reader, may now and then serve to gratify the curiosity of some German antiquary. These at least, are our fears; but the scales still vibrate. May our forebodings prove idle speculations.

AVERTITE DI DESEQU!

Altona, May 1807.

H. C. R.

DOCTOR

DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Dr. William Hamilton of Broad-street, whose death was announced in our last Number, ranked high as a professional man, and for soundness of judgment, and independence of spirit; and integrity of character, has left behind him no superior in his own or in any other profession. It is not proposed to enter minutely into the incidents of his life, but it may be useful to the young physician, as it will be honourable to the memory of Dr. Hamilton, to mark that steady perseverance, which, without any degrading or unworthy arts, could triumph over many difficulties, and ultimately secure an extensive and most honourable practice.

He was born of a very respectable family in the North of Ireland; but had the misfortune to lose his father even before birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expences of a very liberal education; and his mother, who is yet alive, sent him, at the proper age, to one of the first grammar schools of Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the university of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. Young Hamilton was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement. But a mind like his could not rest satisfied with those elements of science, which the routine of academical lectures given by the ablest men, can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned. He determined, therefore, to neglect no means, and spare no expence, that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy, and Germany, examined both the merits and defects of their public hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety.

Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in this great metropolis; and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no farther. But there is an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity which is the first and highest requisite in a medical practitioner,—that power of discriminating readily and surely among cases apparently similar, yet really distinct,—that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it,—this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address. But it may be affirmed with safety, that in this essential qualification no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus educated, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life, he was chosen one of the physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds. He neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority, by setting the world at defiance; nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanour, which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature of his character was simplicity. He was never found acting a part; and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity, he would fall without incurring contempt. Hence it was that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by chiming in with their folly. There was in his manner, indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude; and which the unadiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those who were acquainted with Dr.

Hamilton

Hamilton well knew, that his only pride was, that which is the opposite of meanness; that under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior deportment, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane; and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those, who were capable of appreciating real worth.

Here then we perceive the true cause of his slow but progressive rise to the reputation and profits of his profession. He despised the arts of the selfish; he neglected the polish of the courtly; he could not even bend to much of that accommodation, which is generally deemed innocent. All this was against him. But in defiance of all this, the sterling qualities of his understanding and heart, with the soundness and extent of his medical knowledge, forced him gradually into notice: and during the last years of his life he kept rapidly advancing towards the summit of honourable ambition and the acquisition of an honourable fortune. They were both indeed within his grasp, when the stronger grasp of death hurried him unexpectedly to the grave at the age of 49.

We have spoken of Dr. Hamilton as a physician only; because in that character he was most generally known. But it cannot be supposed that a man of his enlarged mind would remain an unconcerned spectator of those wonderful events, which have agitated the world for the last seventeen years. Independence personal and national was the object of his idolatry; and he wished it not for one kingdom, but for the great family of mankind. It was therefore natural for him to hail the dawn of independence in France, and to feel indignant at that interference in her domestic concerns, in which he either saw, or thought he saw a decided hostility to the cause of freedom. This dawn proved deceitful; and he lamented the result of a revolution, from which he had fondly expected so much good to the human race. But he was not to be alarmed into the approbation of slavery, by the unhappy failure of a great attempt. He could hate the incidental usurpation of a Cromwell, without apostatizing from the party of a Holles and a Hampden. With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. H. possessed, is it necessary to add, that his death is the cause of unsigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend? for in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family, the loss is indeed irreparable. But they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was honoured when living, and how sincerely he is mourned by all who enjoyed his intimacy, or were acquainted with his worth.

PROFESSOR MALLET.

PAUL HENRY MALLET, born at Geneva in 1730, professor royal of belles-lettres at Copenhagen, member of the academies of Upsal, Lyons, and Cassel, and of the Celtic academy at Paris, former professor of history in the academy of Geneva, died at this last city on the 8th of February. He was the author of the following works, all in the French language:

History of Denmark to the 18th century.

A Translation of Coxe's Travels in the North of Europe, with remarks and additions; and a Relation of his own Travels in Sweden, 2 vols. 4to.

Translation of the Acts and the Form of the Swedish Government, 12mo.

History of Hesse to the 17th Century, 3 vols. 8vo.

History of the House of Brunswick to its Accession to the Throne of England, 3 vol. 8vo.

History of the Swiss, from the earliest Times to the Commencement of the late Revolution, 4 vols. 8vo. 1803.

History of the Hanseatic League, from its Origin to its Decline, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805.

Of all these works the most important and considerable is the History of Denmark, of which there have been several editions. The only complete one is that of 1787.

M. Mallet had discovered at Rome the chronological series of Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark. It is published in the 3d volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish writers.

This estimable writer joined an extensive acquaintance with history and general literature, to great natural talents. The amenity of his disposition caused

his

his company to be sought in society, while his solid qualities procured him friends, who deeply regret his loss. The last troubles of Geneva deprived him of the greatest part of his fortune; and he was indebted for the moderate competence which he retained to pensions from the late Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse. The events of the present war deprived him of both these pensions; but the French minister who distributes the funds destined for the recompence of talents of all kinds, being informed of M. Mallet's situation, transmitted to him a sum for his urgent necessities, until he should obtain from the emperor the re-establishment or substitution of his lost pensions. A paralytic attack, however, prevented the execution of this beneficent intention.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir George Tuite, Baronet, to Mrs. Woodall.—Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Winckley, Esq.—By special licence, the Rev. George Savage, F. A. S. Vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, to Mrs. Ayliffe, of Surbiton Lodge, Kingston, Surrey.—By special licence, John Bernard Hankey, Esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquierre, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord De Blaquierre.—At St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square, Nicholas Effard Robinson, Esq. to Miss Roche, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Roche, of Rotterdam, Merchant.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edward Edwards, Esq. of Pentonville, to Miss Jane Ashley Adams, eldest daughter of the late John Adams, Esq. of Welton Hall, Northamptonshire.—At St. Mary-le-bonne, Capt. Edward Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, Bart.—Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kennoul.—The Rev. Alexander Cotton, second son of the late Sir J. Hynde Cotton, Bart. to Miss Houbion, eldest daughter of Mrs. Houbion, of Coopersale House, Essex.—Colonel Elford, to Miss Lowndes, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Lowndes, Esq. of Upper Clapton.—Captain William Stone, to Miss Mary Plestow, second daughter of T. Berners Plestow, Esq. of Lower Seymour-street.—John Simpson, Esq. of Alsop's Buildings, New Road, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.—At St. James's Church, Caleb Lowdham, Esq. of Leicester, to Miss Thomas, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Thomas, Rector of Ipsden.—The Rev. G. H. Templer, Chaplain, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Vicar of Shapwick, in the county of Somerset, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas Graham, of Kinross House, in the county of Kinross, Esq.—John Thornton, Esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. for the county of Surrey, to Miss P. Parry, second daughter of Edw. Parry, Esq. Chairman of the East India Company.—At St. Martin's, Daniel Collyer, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Duff, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Duff.—Jasper Parrott, Esq. of Stanborough House, Devonshire, to Miss Genest, of Bimbrook, Lincolnshire.—At Whitehall Chapel, by special licence, Francis Jodrell, of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William Lemon, Bart.—At Kensington, C. T. Mills, second son of Thomas Mills, Esq. of Great Saxham, Suffolk, to Miss Harriett Britts, youngest daughter of John Britts, Esq. of Kensington Terrace.—At Newington, Cap. R. H. Fotheringham, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, eldest daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq. of Throgmorton-street.

Deaths. St. James's-square, the Right Hon. the Countess of Darlington. In Charles-street, Manchester-square, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Lady Kickadbright, relict of the late Lord, whom she survived only five years.—In

In *Saville-row*, John Walrad Count de Weldern, Knight of the Teutonic Order, &c. and formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Britannic Majesty.—A Nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed in public life as a Statesman of considerable abilities, and of the purest principles: inviolably attached as he was to the Constitution of this Country, the House of Orange, and to the Persons and Government of his Majesty; or viewed in private life as a gentleman for the suavity of his manners and the amenity of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and ancient family.—Aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, Esq. of *Southampton-street*, *Bloomsbury*.—Aged 87, Isaac Gervise, Esq. of *Deans-Court*, *Doctors'-Commons*.—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Card, wife of John Card, Esq. of *Devonshire-street*, *Portland-place*.—Mrs. Martyr, of *Covent-Garden Theatre*. This agreeable actress had long been in a decline, which lately increased so rapidly as to preclude all hope of a recovery. Her musical talents are well known to the public, and she was always anxious to discharge her duty. She was a very affectionate mother, and much respected in private life.—In *New-street*, *Spring-gardens*, John Wasdale, M. D. aged 76, formerly of *Carlisle*. At the Coronation of our present Sovereign, he came from *Carlisle* to London in 28 hours, on horseback, was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in *London*. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of *Carlisle*, resident in *London*, to whom he was ever sincerely attached, and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of Private Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.—In *Russel-Place*, *Fitzroy-square*, aged 69, Lieutenant-Col. John Harris Cruzer.—Aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, Esq. of *New Norfolk-street*.—Lady Webster, widow of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.—Euwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq. of *Hertford-street*, *Mayfair*. It is far beyond flattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope as he deserved, whose hope was engaged during a life of eighty years in the attainment of a blessed and glorious immortality; yet it may be a proper tribute to his memory to say, that he ranked among the best classic scholars of his time, and possessed an uncommon measure of manly sense and brilliant wit.—His polite urbanity of manners, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind; his extensive, yet modest charity so beautifully described by St. Paul, "which seeketh not her own;" his loyalty and attention to the Royal Family (particularly to the Queen, whom he attended from *Mecklenburgh Strelitz* to this country, and had the honour to serve more than forty years); but above all his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his life with esteem, and render his death deeply to be deplored for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.—At *Acton*, aged 64, John Weeden, Esq.—A gentleman universally respected.—At *Twickenham*, aged 75, Major Thomas Rea Cole.—At *Kensington*, aged 63, William Wheatley, Esq. of *Lesney-house*, in *Kent*.—After a long and painful illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, Dr. Thomson, late Acting Principal Surgeon of the Colony of New South Wales; much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.—At his house in *Queen-street*, *Brompton*, in the 64th year of his age, Nicholas Bond, Esq. of the Public Office, *Bow-street*. He was an active, vigilant, and a very able Magistrate. Initiated in the School of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his Master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and a zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and, with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration. In his professional pursuits, his memory was surprisingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world,

world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright Magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet Justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a Counsel for a prisoner. Thus (in the words of a very distinguished Author) like a great Performer on the Stage, he reserved himself as it were for the Last Act; and, after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Cardington, Captain John Barfoot, many years in the sea-service of the East-India Company.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At Stanford Dingley, aged 82, Mr. John Cripps.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. William Young, A. B. vicar of Langston, Herts, to Miss Harriot Eliza Malpas.

Died. At Simpson, the Rev. Graham Hammer, A. M. rector of that parish, and of St. Bartholomew, in London, and vicar of Hammer, Flint.—At Hadham, after a lingering illness, Miss Phelps, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Phelps.—At Kingscleye, aged 64, Mrs. Carter, wife of John Carter, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, B. A. of Brazen-nose, for the English Essay on "Duelling," and to Mr. William John Law, of Christ-church, for the Latin verses "Plata Fluvius;" and the prize given by an unknown benefactor to Mr. Matthew Tolleston, of University College, for the English verse "Moses under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the children of Israel to the promised Land."

The late Sir William Browne's gold medals are this year adjudged as follows: to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's College, for the Greek Ode; to Mr. John Lonsdale, of King's, for the Latin Ode; and to Mr. Edward Alderson, son of Caius College, for the Epigrams.

The Rev. Thomas Shield, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, is appointed head master of the Free Grammar School, of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Kinsman Bassett.

Died. John Peter Alix, Esq. of Swaffham-Prior.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Allen, prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Margaret Ashley.—At Middlewich, Philip Heacock, Esq. of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Miss Braband, eldest daughter of John Braband, Esq.—At Nantwich, John Richardson, Esq. of Portall-Mill, near Tarporley, to Miss Mary Craven, third daughter and co-heiress of the late Richardson Craven, Esq. of Stoke.

Died. At Chester, aged 65, Mrs. Eleanor Bold, daughter of the late Charles Bold, Esq.—At Nantwich, the Rev. John Scott, many years pastor of the congregation of protestant dissenters, at Matlock-Bath.—At Runcorn, Miss Mary Orred, youngest daughter of John Orred, Esq.—At Warrington, Mrs. Pownall, wife of the Rev. George Pownall.

CORNWALL.

Married. At Madron, George Hichins, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Broad, of Penzance.

Died. At Flushing, aged 22, the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.

CUMBERLAND.

June 8. At the General Anniversary Meeting of the Subscribers to the
VOL. II. M Whitehaven

Whitehaven Dispensary, it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the 9th of June 1806, was

Recommended and registered	-	-	1360
Children inoculated for the Cow-pox	-	-	92
Trivial incidents	-	-	2770
			4222

Of which there have been cured 1315; relieved 35; incurable 20; died 30; remaining on the books 52.

Married. At Carlisle, James Dundas, Esq. to Miss Margaret Mounsey.

Died. At Carlisle, Mr. John Keay, attorney at law.—At Kirklington, William Dacre, Esq.—At Keswick, aged 26, the Rev. Joseph Middlefield, curate of Bootle. He was the last survivor of eight children, whom his afflicted parents have buried.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Bolsover, John Bilbie, Esq. of Bledsworth, to Miss Ann Hallowes.—At Alfreton, David Hinckley, Esq. of Boston, in New-England, to Miss Outram.

Died. At Derby, aged 84, Mr. William Harrison, one of the brethren of the corporation.—Aged 46, Mrs. Webster, wife of Paul Webster, Esq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Rawlinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

A more dreadful conflagration than that which on Friday the 22d of May, destroyed the town of Chudleigh, has seldom occurred in this island. The fire began about eleven in the forenoon at a bake-house, and almost immediately extended to a furze stack, which being scattered by a fresh breeze, spread the flames in every direction. On buildings covered with thatch the effect may easily be conceived: in the course of four hours the town was one dreadfully grand scene of smoking ruins. A few houses on the outskirts were fortunately preserved by the communication being impeded, but the newly built market-house in the centre of the town, both the inns and all the houses leading therefrom in every direction, to the number of one hundred and seventy-five, are totally consumed, together with all the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. of their inhabitants. Fortunately no lives were lost, but when the conflagration at length ceased, a most distressing scene ensued, upwards of a thousand persons, among whom were many aged, sick, and infirm, being without any shelter whatever, and many of them deprived of their all. The church, which being a little to windward of the flames had escaped, afforded shelter to a part, but so complete had been the destruction, that they were without provisions or refreshment of any kind till they were procured from a distance, and but for the prompt humanity of the neighbouring villages, the inhabitants of Chudleigh must have perished for want of food. Lord Clifford, who resides within a mile and a half of Chudleigh, threw open his house for the sufferers, and ordered on Saturday several sheep to be dressed and sent to those who could not leave the ruins. Fifty tents were also sent from Exeter, as a temporary shelter for those who since the accident had been obliged to lie in the fields. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened at Exeter and the neighbouring towns, where considerable sums have been subscribed. The privates of the Royal Lancashire militia began this good work. Two companies of that regiment who were sent from Exeter to assist in pitching the tents for the accommodation of the sufferers, on seeing their distress, subscribed a day's pay each towards their relief; and on their return, the example was followed by the whole regiment. Considerable sums have also been subscribed in London.

At Plymouth, aged 80, after a lingering illness, Mr. Steart, who had been 45 years serjeant-major of the South Devon militia, but had for some years retired from the service. When his Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Borrington, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, and was frequently honoured with his Majesty's particular notice.—He was an excellent companion, and had

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a most retentive memory, stored with entertaining anecdotes. He died as he had lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintances.

Married. At *Heathtree*, Frederick Le Mesurier, Esq. of *Hackney*, to Miss Brock, daughter of William Brock, Esq.—At *Exmouth*, Mr. John Parry, of *Wrexham*, to Miss M. Lockyer, daughter of O. Lockyer, Esq.

Died. At *Plymouth-Dock*, universally regretted by his numerous friends, Peter Purdon, Esq. barrack-master. He was formerly a Captain in the 38th regiment, in which he served during the whole of the American war.—The Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of *Fremington*: he retired to bed at his usual hour apparently in good health, and the next morning was found a corpse.—At *Barnstaple*, aged 47, after a short illness, occasioned by an inflammation of the intestines, Mr. John Hill, surgeon. His talents as a professional man, and his integrity and sincerity as a friend, has caused his death to be deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous acquaintance. He was the author of a treatise lately published, suggesting plans for the amelioration of the poor, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor,

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Poole*, George Kemp, jun. Esq. to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Richard Miller, Esq.

Died. At *Charmouth*, John Bragge, Esq.—At *Cane*, the Hon. Lionel Damer, lieutenant-colonel of the Dorset yeomanry cavalry, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county. His zeal in the cause of his king and country, and his firm, upright, and impartial conduct as a magistrate, endeared him to the highest as well as the lowest ranks of society. In every action of his life he was candid, open, and honourable, in his friendship he was steady, ardent, and sincere; distinguished by a peculiarly engaging natural urbanity, as he lived beloved, so has he died regretted by all that knew him; and his determined perseverance in the path of duty, must make his death to be considered not only as a private but a public loss.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Heighington*, Col. Aylmer, of the 25 regiment to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John Harrison, Esq. of *Walworth-Castle*.—At *Houghton-le-Spring*, Robert Heavside, Esq. of *West-Ranton*, to Miss M. Gally.—At *Gateshead*, Mr. John Ord, of *Brancepath*, to Miss Margaret Miller.

Died. At *Gateshead*, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Hancock, relict of the late Mr. John Hancock.—At *Sunderland*, Mrs. Creach, wife of Thomas Creach, Esq. ship-owner.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Newport*, Mr. Gin, aged 81, to Mrs. Lambert, aged 80!!!

Died. At *Debden-Hall*, Mrs. Chiswell, relict of the late Richard Mulman French Chiswell, Esq.—At *South Weald*, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Lodge, wife of James Lodge, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new charitable institution, entitled "The Samaritan Society," has just been established in Bristol, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females, for a short period, or until their health be restored, or their labour resumed. To relieve by visitors, during sickness or severe distress, and at their residence, such industrious poor as are not relieved under the rules of the several existing charities—and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial aid, especially to distant parishes.

Died. At *Clifton*, aged 23, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Maria Pelham Cotton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle, she was married in 1802 to Major-General Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart.—At *Bristol*, aged 79, George Stuckey, Esq. of *Langport*, in Cheshire.—Mr. Henry Phillips, Brush-maker, known among the lovers of psalmody for nearly half a century by the

familiarly distinctive appellation of Doctor. As a specimen of his unassuming attempts at musical composition the time called *New Sabbath*, in score for four voices, (which has been heard in almost every place of public worship in the United Kingdom) will perpetuate his memory while any taste for the true devotional style of praise remains.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *West Green*, the Rev. Edward St. John, of *Finehamstead*, Berks, to Miss M. Dearsley, youngest daughter of William Dearsley, Esq.—At *Winchester*, Edward Chenery, Esq. of *Assington*, Suffolk, to Miss Warner, daughter of John Warner, Esq. of *Beaulieu*.

Died. At *Portsea*, Mrs. Timmins, wife of Major Timmins, of the Royal Marines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Tillington*, suddenly, William Taylor, Esq. He served the office of Mayor of the city of Hereford in 1806.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, was held on the 8th of June, at Great Berkhamstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which to the number of twenty, soon after started, in a field previously measured out, about one mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Society, where a vast concourse of spectators assembled.

After the ploughs had all finished their work, and the umpires had retired for some time, their report was read to the company by the Earl of Bridgewater, the President, who, in consequence, awarded the premiums as follows: viz.

Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough, Mr. Wood's, West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption, in Hertfordshire, last year.

Three guineas to Daniel Lovet, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley Hill, as the best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Two guineas to William Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman, with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.

One guinea to William Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Soon after, upwards of 100 of the members and their friends, sat down to an excellent dinner; the Earl of Bridgewater in the chair. Among the company were Sir John Seabright, the Hon. Mr. Brand, Colonels Graham, Dorrien, and O'Laughlan; James Halsey, Esq. John Crawley, Esq. G. S. Martin, Esq. Daniel Giles, Esq. Messrs. T. Pickford, B. Bevan, — Caswell, T. Dorrien, J. B. Roper, A. Meetreste, &c. &c.

Died. At *Hertford*, John Carr, Esq. L. L. D. whose polished manners, and friendly disposition, rendered him dear to a large circle of friends and acquaintance, who will ever regret his loss. He had done himself great honour by his translation of the works of Lucan, as well as other publications.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. At *St. Neots*, J. M. Pierson, Esq. of *Hitchin*, to Miss Ann Graham.

Died. At *Brington*, the Rev. Charles Favell, M. A. rector of *Brington* with *Bytham* and *Old Weston*.

KENT.

Married. At *Chatham*, Mr. William Dawson, of *Stockbury*, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham Knell, Esq.—At *Greenwich*, the Rev. Thomas Woodford, of *Ansford*, in *Somersetshire*, to Miss Braithwaite, of the Royal Infirmary—
At

At Wittersham in the Isle of Oxney, William Sasead, Esq. of Brookland, to Miss Charlotte Sims.—*At Linstead*, the Rev. Alexander Browne, to Miss Fairman, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Fairman, Esq. of Mellars.

Died.—*At Maidstone*, aged 75, Mrs. Christiana Frank, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Walter Frank, vicar of Chatham.—*At Tenterden*, aged 80, Mr. John Dunnengs.—*At Lewes*, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, in that town.—*At Gravesend*, Richard Spiller, Esq. commissioner of the excise.—*At Sheerness*, aged 19, Ensign Robert Young Welsh, of the Royal Cardigan Militia. His conciliatory manners had gained him the esteem of all who were acquainted with him, but more especially of his brother-officers, who deeply feel the loss of a companion, who had he lived, would have been an ornament to society. His remains were interred at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, with military honours, attended by the Royal Cardigan and Denbigh militia.

A most singular coincidence in two awful events, as it respects names, times, and effects, lately occurred in the parish of St. John, Margate. The first, was William Marsh, a young man, son of Mr. Marsh, shoemaker, having been indisposed for a short time; after taking tea as usual, walked into his garden; where, being taken with a cough, he burst a blood vessel, immediately dropped, and expired!—The other, was William Marsh, a fine lad, sixteen years of age, son of Mr. William Marsh, cabinet-maker, High street, and apprentice to Mr. Adams, painter, in Bridge-street; undertook for a small wager to run a short distance, in a given time, on the Canterbury road: before he had proceeded forty rods, he dropped down, and immediately expired! Medical assistance was speedily procured, but in vain.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.—*At Eccles*, the Rev. Henry Vincent Bayley, to Miss Hannah Touchet, daughter of James Touchet, Esq. of Manchester.—*At Halsall*, James Watkinson, Esq. of Lydeate, to Miss Sutton.—*At Hayton*, Mr. Thomas Bassett, of Preston, to Miss Mary Hayes, daughter of James Hayes, Esq. of Knowsley.—*At Liverpool*, Philip Barrington Ainslie, Esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, Esq.—*At Warrington*, William Ouchterlony, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, Esq.

Deaths.—*At Lancaster*, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Fell.—*At Liverpool*, Mr. Daniel Robertson, junior, merchant.—*At Loxton*, aged 67, Thomas Darwell, Esq. an eminent manufacturer and merchant of Manchester. The death of this valuable character will long be lamented by his numerous relatives, friends, and acquaintance; and perhaps few will be found to surpass him in assiduity, virtue and integrity.—*At Manchester*, aged 52, Mr. George Faulkner. He possessed a mind naturally endowed with strong faculties; its inventive powers were of a cast rarely equalled. His last moments were those of a Christian, whose life had been governed by the principles of piety and integrity.—Aged 56, Mr. Richard Roberts, merchant.—Aged 80, Mrs. Barton, relict of John Barton, Esq.—Aged 85, Mrs. Knap, mother of Mr. Knap, M. P. for Abingdon.—*At Orther*, John Townley, Esq.; a man whose benevolence of heart will ever be remembered by those who knew him.—*At Utterstone*, aged 33, Captain William Förster, late of the African ship Baechus, of Liverpool. In him were united a most dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a truly sincere friend: humanity and extreme benevolence, were the leading characters of his life; and his death will be long and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—*At Market Bosworth*, Mr. Joseph Goodwin of Wiggin, to Miss Ann Adecock.

Died.—*At Castle Donnington*, aged 81, the Rev. J. Collier, rector of that parish.—*At Quorndon*, aged 93, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hudson.

Married.

[July.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.—At *Ashby-cum-Fenby*, Richard Sands, Esq. to Miss Martha Blythe.—At *Falkingham*, Chess Headly, Esq. of Oakham, to Miss Ramshaw.—At *Spalding*, William Moore, Esq. of London, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Ayscough-Free-hall.

Died.—At *Louth*, Wrigglesworth, Esq. He has bequeathed £5,000, for the relief of poor debtors.—Aged 85, Frederick L'oste, Esq. father of the Corporation of which he had been nine times warden.—At *Naisler*, aged 83, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the late Rev. John Parkinson of Heiling.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.—At *Maunder*, aged 76, William Kemeyes, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.

NORFOLK.

Married.—At *Weston*, the Rev. Gunton Postle, rector of Ringsfield, to Mrs. Ceriat of Weston-hall.

Died.—At *Breules-hall*, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of Philip Ryley Taylor, Esq.—At *Hackerston* near Woodbridge, aged 44, John Aldis, Esq.—At *Cranwich*, aged 95, Mr. J. Whistler.—At *Ingoldesthorpe*, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. William Davis.—At *Mr. Weekes*, at *Blickling*, aged 87, Hannah Greenmore, she had been the faithful servant, nurse, and housekeeper from the grandfather to the grandson. She retained her faculties to the last week of her good and useful life, and died in the house which had been her home for nearly 70 years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—At *Northampton*, Henry Bell, Esq. of *Woolsington*, in Northumberland, to Miss Mary Jane Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq.

Died.—At *Spratton*, aged 87, Mr. George Pierson.—At *Ailesworth*, Mr. George Smith, of the Wheat Sheaf public house. The night preceding he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have occasioned his death.—At *Peterborough*, John Spalding, Esq. commandant of the Peterborough volunteers. He had dined with the corps on the King's birth day, and after their drinking his health, had risen to return thanks to the company, when he fell backwards and instantly expired. He was buried on the ensuing Sunday with military honours. It cannot be denied that panegyric, unless well deserved, becomes fulsome flattery, yet in the present case too much can scarce be said in praise of the deceased. In his public profession as a soldier none could excel him in zeal and strict attention, for he made his duty the pride of his heart; as a proof of their affection and gratitude, his brother soldiers some time since presented him with a very handsome sword, and surely nothing could more strongly testify their unanimous approval of his conduct. His medical character had long been established on the firm basis of well tried experience, and an uniform exercise of mildness and humanity. To the poor he was well known as a ministering angel, since he never denied his services in the cause of indigent distress. In private life few could boast of brighter traits. As a father he was indulgent almost to excess, and few children have felt so irreparable a loss as the six amiable daughters he has left behind him: as a friend and companion many thousands can bear witness of his uprightness, his steady attachment and urbanity of manners. In short, he ever proved himself an honest and good man, and therefore it may be justly said, that as he lived universally beloved he died universally regretted.

At *New York*, the Rev. Thomas Dumbleton, a native of this county, he was sent out as a Missionary, by the British Methodist Conference, to the West Indies, where he laboured with success for twelve years. With his constitution broken, and in the last stage of a dropsy, he arrived at New York in search of health, where he obtained the best medical aid, but too late.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.—At *Newcastle*, Captain John Dutton, of the Royal Anglesea Militia, to Miss Elizabeth Shadforth, daughter of Thomas Shadforth, Esq. of the Red Barns

Barns.—At *Simouburn*, William Kirksop, Esq. of the Reding, to Miss Ridley, daughter of Mr. Ridley, of Moralee.

Died.—At *Berwick*, very suddenly, George Fenton, Esq. treasurer of the corporation.—At the *Forth*, aged 45, Richard Chambers, Esq. one of the common council of Newcastle.—At *Newcastle*, aged 102, Mary Pile.—At *Hundalee*, aged 80, Mr. John Johnson.—In the *East Indies*, Captain Richard Brown of the 77th Foot. He was a native of Newcastle, from which he had been absent upwards of twenty years, and his friends there were anxiously expecting his return when they received tidings of his death. From the recollection of those surviving acquaintances who knew him best, the impression of his worth will not be readily effaced. He was a man of an enlightened understanding, of a social and friendly disposition, and of real goodness of heart. In early life he discovered an inclination for the military profession, from the pursuit of which, no argument of superior interest in any other calling were sufficient to divert his attention; nor was his gallantry in the field inferior to the respect he entertained for his duty. At *Seringapatam*, and on various other trying occasions, his prowess and skill in arms were particularly signalized, but it was not his fate to fall in battle, a lingering disease put a period to his existence in the fifty-third year of his age.—At *Ford*, aged 85, Robert Sanderson, he served as orderly sergeant to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec, and is the person represented in the plate as supporting the General after he had got his fatal wound. He often boasted that he was the person who shot General Moutcalm, the French commander at that place.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Messrs. Coutts and Co. of London, have paid to the treasurer of the Nottingham general hospital, 6,337*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* being the produce of 10,000*l.* three per cent consols: the benefaction of a gentleman who desires his name may not be disclosed. Donations to the same amount have also been paid to the infirmaries at Derby, and at Sheffield, doubtless from the same munificent hand.

Married. At *Clifton*, Jasper Parrott, Esq. of Stanborough-house, Devonshire, to Miss Guest, of Grantham.

Died. At *East Relford*, aged 85, Mr. Wheelwright, one of the aldermen of that Corporation.—At *Newark*, aged 78, Nicol Milne, Esq. of Faldonside.—At *Biggleswade*, of a typhus fever, by which he was attacked on his way to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, Esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, an eminent solicitor, in the prime of life and extensive professional practice. And in a day or two after, in consequence of a paralytic attack by which he was seized immediately after he heard of the death of Mr. Smith (his son-in-law) Mark Hewish, the elder, of Nottingham, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Wm. Church and the Rev. Gregory Hicks, A. M. are elected Fellows of Trinity College. The Rev. William Towney, D. D. has been confirmed in the wardenship of Wadham College, by a decree of the visitor.—The Rev. Charles Porter, M. A. of Brasen-nose, is appointed president of King's college, in Nova Scotia.

Died. At *Oxford*, aged 80, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Dr. F. Lawrence, professor of civil law.—At *Glympton-park*, aged 76, Mrs. A. Wheate, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wheate, Bart.—At *Henley*, aged 65, Richard Dearby, Esq.—At *Caversham Grove*, aged 91, Mr. Richard Berry.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At *Shrewsbury*, James Reynish, Esq. Being on a party of pleasure down the Severn the day before, the wadding of one of the guns, which was discharged from the boat, penetrated his side, which occasioned his death.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The following melancholy accident happened 9th June, at the Marquis of Bath's seat at Longleat:—A sailing-boat purchased at Portsmouth, was brought down to the lake at Longleat, under the care of a seaman, and was rigged

rigged and fitted out under his direction. He had employed more than ten days in making the necessary preparations, and the launch took place on that day. It was then intended to work her up to her anchorage in the middle of the water, when she unfortunately upset. Their were five persons in her, viz. the sailor, another man who formerly had been in the sea service, a labourer and his son, and Mr. Wade, the principal artificer, at Longleat. A boat with several persons in her followed close, to afford any assistance that might be required, and coming immediately to the spot, took up the labourer's son. Another boat, which was at a distance, came up and saved the labourer: but the two seamen and Mr. Wade were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Wade has left a wife and eight children.

Married. At Stowey House, the Right Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the Dowager Viscountess Harwarden.—At Charlton Horehorn, Mr. James Brine, to Miss Upward, daughter of Harry Upward, Esq. of Stourhead.

Died. At Bath, Mrs. Frances Mitford, sister of Lord Redesdale.—Aged 91, Mrs. More, of Bladud Buildings.—J. Mostyn, Esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—Aged 47, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, wife of Edmund Craddock Hartopp, Esq. of Dalby, in Leicestershire.—Miss Gerrard, daughter of the late Mr. Gerrard, surgeon, of Waleot, and authoress of a miscellaneous volume of prose and verse, lately published.—Wm. Drayton, Esq. whose conduct in the different relations of life, endeared him to his family and friends, and whose general benevolence made him universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Mr. Wm. Turner of the grove, butcher. The loss of few individuals will be more severely felt by the poor, whose families would frequently not have known the comforts of a meal, but through his warm and hearty, though unpolished charity.

At Bristol, aged 79, Geo. Stuckey, Esq. of Langport.—At Somerton, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, rector of Chiselborough and Middle Chinnock.—At Cattest, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Jones.—At Coat, near Mastock, aged 67, Thomas Potter, Esq.—Thomas Redont, Esq. of Seaborough House, near Crewkhearn.

At Hinton St. George, aged 82, Wm. Lane. He was remarkable for his uncommon strength, and only a few weeks before his death, carried a sack of flour, weighing 280lbs. from the mill to the bakehouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Norton, John Robinson, M. D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williamson, daughter of the late R. Williamson, of Longport.

Died. At Eye, Major John Bronwin of the 64th Regiment. For nearly thirty years he served his king and country with the greatest honour and integrity; his generosity and humanity of disposition conciliated the esteem and respect of all his friends and acquaintance.—At Uttoxeter, aged 91, Mr. Poynton. He entered into the 11th Dragoons, in 1733, and fought under the duke of Cumberland at Culloden, where he was wounded, and took one of the enemy's standards.

SUFFOLK.

James Barton, Esq. is appointed clerk of the peace, and Philip James Case, Esq. clerk of the Militia meetings in the room of the late Alderman Jenkins, of Bury.

Married. At Ipswich, the Rev. Thomas Lee, rector of Barton, Warwickshire, to Miss Franks.

Died. At Haleworth, Mrs. Clementina Hindmarsh.—At Stowmarket, Mr. Wm. Harwood, millwright. For nearly thirty years previous to his death, he had not been able to raise a hand to his mouth or a foot from the ground, having been entirely deprived of the use of those limbs by a cold, caught while erecting a water mill.

SURREY.

On Wednesday, June 17, the proprietors of the South London Water Works, which are designed to supply the south side of the metropolis with water, celebrated the completion of the undertaking, by giving a public breakfast

fest on the site of the works at Kennington. The tables were spread under marquees, and presented every refreshment which liberality could provide. The company were admitted by tickets, and it is supposed that not less than three thousand were present, who seemed to unite in sentiments of surprise and satisfaction at the appearance of the works, and particularly admired the arrangements made to render the water perfectly clear, previous to its distribution, by the construction of large reservoirs, wherein the sediment is deposited, thus giving this work a decided superiority over every other, and justly raising great expectations on the part of the proprietors, at the same time shedding much credit on the talents of the engineer (Mr. Dodd) by whom it was proposed.

Married. At Battersea, Henry Benham, Esq. to Miss Caroline Brookes, third daughter of Mr. James Brookes, of Ipswich.—At Croydon, Mr. James Bowling, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Harris, of Croydon common.

Died. At Clapham, aged 61, Mrs. Pauncet.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, B. D. is presented to the rectory of Burton, on the Heath, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot.

Married. At Birmingham, Capt. Wm. Taylor, of the 38th Regiment, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, of Lichfield.—At Mancetter, the Rev. John Oliver, of Swepestone, to Miss Catharine Baxter, youngest daughter of Dudley Baxter, Esq. of Atherstone.—At Monks-Kirby, Mr. Twish, attorney, of Coventry, to Miss Eliza Browne, of Sutton-under-Fope.

Died. At Renshaw, aged 72, Mrs. Capnor.—At Newark, in the state of New Jersey, Mr. James Murray, formerly of Birmingham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At Bradford, the Rev. Frank Ellis, rector of Long-Compton, Warwickshire, to Miss Jervoise, daughter of the late Rev. George Purefoy Jervoise.—At Marlborough, the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Margaret Ward, second daughter of John Ward, Esq.

Died. At Harding-Farm, near Great Bedwin, aged 109, Mrs. Sarah Turner.—At Baynton, aged 73, Wm. Long, Esq. a much respected branch of that ancient family, which has so long flourished in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Worcester, Mr. John Palmer, to Miss Eliz. Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, Esq. mayor of that city.

Died. At Worcester, aged 74, Randolph Marriot, Esq. formerly of Thirsk.—At Broomsgrove, aged 82, Mrs. Eliz. Tibbatts, relict of the late John Tibbatts, Esq. of Bluntington.—On the 1st. of May, (terminating a four years captivity in France) William Humphreys, Esq. formerly of Henwick near Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

At the close of the Election for this county the numbers polled were found to be as follows :—

	Wilberforce.	Milton.	Lascelles.
East Riding	2,754	1,313	1,771
North Riding	3,246	2,239	3,118
West Riding	5,908	7,625	6,101
	11,808	11,177	10,990

Total 33,975, a number far exceeding any former example. Thus on Friday, the 5th of June, terminated the above arduous struggle; a struggle by all the candidates and their friends, of such strength and perseverance, as has never, at any period, been equalled at any county election in the kingdom. Nothing, since the days of the Revolution, has ever presented to the world such a scene as has been, for fifteen days and nights, passing within this great county. Repose or rest have been unknown in it, except it was seen in a messenger, totally worn out, asleep upon his post-horse, or on his carriage. Every day the roads,



in every direction, and to and from every remote corner of the county, have been covered with vehicles loaded with voters; and barouches, curricles, gigs, flying waggons, military cars, with eight horses to them, crowded sometimes with 40 voters, have been scouring the country, leaving not the smallest chance for the quiet traveller to urge his humble journey, or find a chair at an inn to sit down upon. The Stratford Jubilee was only a miniature picture of it. It is reckoned that, one day with another, about eight horses a day were found dead upon the different roads. And every house, every room, every bed in York, by an incessant change of voters, at the rate of about two thousand a day, created a consumption of provisions that might have otherwise served the city for twelve months.

The Ministers of the last Conference of the Methodists at Leeds represent the numbers of that society to be as follow:—In Great Britain, 110,803; in Ireland, 23,773; in the West Indies, whites, 1,775, people of colour 13,165; in the United States, whites, 95,628; people of colour, 24,316; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, 1,418; in Gibraltar, 40. Total 270,919. Of this, upwards or 109,000 are in England and Wales, and 109,000 more are supposed not to have ventured to have their names enrolled, besides the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more, so that the whole number amounts to nearly half a million of persons.

Married.—At York, Charles Best, M. D. to Miss Dalton, third daughter of T. N. Dalton, Esq.—At Tadcaster, Henry Ramsbottom, Esq. of Bradford, to Miss Shepley.—At Wakefield, John Harding, Esq. of Bonehill, Staffordshire, to Miss S. M. Ridsdale, daughter of E. Ridsdale, Esq.

Died.—At York, aged 61, Mr. John Donaldson, organ-builder, one of the common council for Bootham ward.—At Kirbymoor-side, aged 77, Mrs. Dorothy Comber, wife of the Rev. William Comber, vicar of that parish. She was the daughter of James Arbuthnot, Esq. of Weymouth, a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot. She was a person of exemplary piety and lively manners, and of a benevolent and charitable disposition. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, and long regretted by her acquaintances.—At Bingley, aged 76, Mr. Elias Mickelthwaite, and on the following day, aged 71, his brother Richard Mickelthwaite.

MIDSUMMER ASSIZES.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. Before Baron Macdonald and Sir Robert Graham. *Berkshire*, Monday, July 6, at Abingdon. *Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, July 8, at Oxford. *Worcestershire*, Saturday, July 11, at Worcester. *City of Worcester*, same day, at Worcester. *Gloucestershire*, Wednesday, July 15, at Gloucester. *City of Gloucester*, same day, at Gloucester. *Monmouthshire*, Saturday, July 18, at Monmouth. *Herefordshire*, Thursday, July 21, at Hereford. *Shropshire*, Saturday, July 25, at Shrewsbury. *Staffordshire*, Wednesday, July 29, at Stafford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. Before Mr. Justice Rook, and Mr. Justice Le Blanc. *Northamptonshire*, Tuesday, July 7, at Norton. *Rutland*, Friday, July 10, at Oakham. *Lincolnshire*, Saturday, July 11, at the Castle of Lincoln. *City of Lincoln*, same day, at the City of Lincoln. *Nottinghamshire*, Thursday, July 16, at Nottingham. *Town of Nottingham*, same day, at Nottingham. *Derbyshire*, Saturday, July 18, at Derby. *Leicestershire*, Wednesday, July 22, at the Castle of Leicester. *Borough of Leicester*, same day, at Leicester. *City of Coventry*, Saturday, July 25, at Coventry. *Warwickshire*, same day, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. Sir A. Thompson, Knt. and Sir S. Laurence, Knt. *Southampton*, Tuesday, 15th July, at the Castle of Winchester. *Wiltshire*, Saturday, 18th of July, at New Sarum. *Dorset*, Wednesday, 22d July, at Dorchester. *Devon*, Monday, 27th July, at the Castle of Exeter. *City and County of Exeter*, same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter. *Cornwall*, Monday, 3d August, at Bodmin. *Somerset*, Saturday, 8th August, at Bridgewater. *City and County of Bristol*, Friday, 14th August, at the Guildhall of the City of Bristol.

HOME CIRCUIT. Chief Justice Sir James Mansfield; Mr. Justice Heath: *Hertfordshire*, Monday, July 20, at Hertford. *Essex*, Wednesday, July 22, at Chelmsford.

Chelmsford. *Kent*, Monday, July 27, at Maidstone. *Sussex*, Saturday, August 1, at Lewis. *Surrey*, Wednesday, August 5, at Croydon.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. The Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, Knt. Justices, &c. *Buckinghamshire*, Monday, 13th July, at Buckingham. *Bedfordshire*, Thursday, 16th July, at Bedford. *Huntingdonshire*, Saturday, 18th July, at Huntingdon. *Cambridgeshire*, Monday, 20th July, at Cambridge. *Suffolk*, Thursday, 23d July, at Bury St. Edmund's. *Norfolk*, Monday, 27th July, at the Castle of Norwich. *City of Norwich*, same day, at the Guildhall of said City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. The Hon. Sir Allen Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and the Hon. Sir George Wood, Knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. *City of York and County of the said City*, Saturday, 11th July, at the Guildhall of the said City. *Yorkshire*, same day, at the Castle of York. *Durham*, Tuesday, 21st July, at the Castle of Durham. *Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town*, Saturday, 25th July, at the Guildhall of the said town. *Northumberland*, the same day, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Cumberland*, Friday, 31st July, at the City of Carlisle. *Westmorland*, Wednesday, 5th August, at Appleby. *Lancashire*, Saturday, 8th August, at the Castle of Lancaster.

WALES.

On Tuesday 16th June, a sailing match took place at Swansea; eleven boats started to sail round a boat moored off the Mumbles, and return to Swansea, the three first to be the winners of the respective prizes. The day being remarkably fine, and a fresh breeze blowing, promised great amusement to the numerous and fashionable spectators at present at that place; but unfortunately a boat, belonging to Captain Roberts, in which were eleven persons, who went to witness the manoeuvring, owing to bad management, was upset, by which the following seven persons were lost, Captain Logan, Mr. Thomas (Custom-house) Mr. Bagot, Mr. Collier, Mr. Williams, Master Sylvester, Jer. Williams's son. Captain Roberts, T. Grove, J. Francis, — Jenkins (belonging the Morriston) were saved. This accident threw such a gloom over the countenance of the inhabitants, as has not been witnessed for many years before in that town.

Married.—At *Llandillo*, the Rev. F. Woodcock, rector of Moreton-upon-Lug, Herefordshire, to Miss Dinwoody, niece of the late William Dinwoody, Esq. of Ty-dee, Monmouthshire.

Died.—At *Holywell*, the Rev. J. Lloyd, vicar of that parish. He had officiated at morning and evening service in apparently good health on the day on which he died.—Suddenly, while on his journey to vote at the Pembrokeshire election, William Davies, Esq. of Haverfordwest.—At *Brookhouse*, Denbigh, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, John Thelwall, Esq. of the Inner Temple.—At *Eglwys-Cross*, near Hanmer, aged 88, John Richardson, Esq. formerly a coroner of that part of the county of Flint.—At *Llanely*, aged 67, Mrs. Dawkin, widow of the late George Dawkin, Esq. of Killegwynne.—The Rev. Thomas Thomas, rector of Cadoxton, Glamorgan.—Aged 88, Mrs. Collins, relict of Mr. Edward Collins of Ross.—At *Llandillo*; at the advanced age of 80, universally lamented by her numerous acquaintances, as well as by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress, Mrs. Powell, relict of the late Richard Powell, Esq. of Glynher, Carmarthenshire. This lady was blessed with a very superior understanding and a fine person, and during her long life enjoyed that prominent influence and consideration in society, which those enviable endowments, under the direction of prudence and good sense, never fail to confer on their happy possessors.

SCOTLAND.

Election of Peers.—On Tuesday, June 9th, came on, at the Palace of Holyrood House, the election of Sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the ensuing Parliament, when the following Noblemen were chosen:

Earls Caithness*, Home*, Strathmore*, Kellie*, Haddington*, Dalhousie*, Selkirk, Aboyne*, Balcarres, Aberdeen, Glasgow; Lords Forbes, Saltoun*, Cathcart, Sinclair*, Napier.*

Those

[July.]

Those marked thus * are elected in the room of the earls of Errol, Elgin, Leven, Northesk, and Stair, and Lords Elphinstone, Somerville, Blantyre, Reay, and Kinnaird.

The following is an accurate state of the votes—Caithness 38; Home 43; Strathmore 49; Kellie 44; Haddington 46; Dalhousie 49; Selkirk 43; Balcarres 51; Aboyne 50; Aberdeen 48; Glasgow 46; Forbes 49; Saltoun 48; Cathcart 51; Sinclair 43; Napier 48; Errol 6; Elgin 19; Leven 3; Northesk 22; Stair 24; Elphinstone 33; Somerville 1; Blantyre 28; Reay 28; Kinnaird 22.

One Peer, who sent in a list for the first sixteen, not being qualified in a proper manner, had his votes rejected.

Their Lordships were attended by John Pringle and James Ferrier, Esqrs; two of the Principal Clerks of Session, in virtue of a commission from the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and, as usual, by two of his Majesty's Chaplains, and the other proper officers.

The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, is now going on vigorously within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland on the plan of those inland navigations which, in the manufacturing towns in England, have been productive of immense advantages to the country, and to canal proprietors.

Thursday week six grable farms, in the neighbourhood of Paisley, belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, extending to 496 acres, lately rented at 658*l.*, were let, by public roup, at 1909*l.* and the farm at Brownside, belonging to the Marquis, about two miles south from Paisley, consisting of about 72 acres of low ground, and 200 acres of hill-pasture, rented at 150*l.*, was let at 406*l.*

Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. late Sheriff depute of Perthshire, is appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, and David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor Général.

The Rev. — Duncan, minister of Ratho, has been elected Principal Clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Married.—At Edinburgh, Charles Selkirk, Esq. accountant, to Miss Tod, daughter of the late Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange WS. William Jay, Esq. merchant, to Miss Lyell, only daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Lyell, minister of the Scots church at Rotterdam. The Rev. James Falconer, of Fyvie, to Miss Margaret Touch, daughter of the late William Touch, Esq.—At Montevaird, John Drummond, Esq. of Coul, to Miss Jessie Baxter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Colin Baxter. At Thurso, Lieutenant William Gun, of the 72 foot, to Miss Bruce, only daughter of the late Dr. Henry Bruce, of Tobago.—At Milbank, Rossshire, the Rev. Hector Bethune, of Alness, to Miss Jane M'Kenzie, youngest daughter of Kenneth M'Kenzie, Esq.—At Bouchouse Mr. John Lardly, junior, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss B. Watson, youngest daughter of John Watson, Esq.—At Anderson Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Newdyke, to Miss Mary Freeland, only daughter of the late John Freeland, Esq. of Longmuir.—At Falkirk, Mr. Robert Gow, junior, of Dumbarton, to Miss Jean Rennie, daughter of George Rennie, Esq.—At Stirling, Duncan Glassfurd, Esq. of Tillycoultry, to Miss Helen Robertson, youngest daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.

Died.—At Edinburgh, Lieutenant General James Lumsdaine, Colonel of the third royal veteran battalion. Aged 80; Alexander Wood, Esq. surgeon. Mr. Thomas Purvis, merchant. John Hamilton, Esq. of Polmontbank. William Boveridge, Esq. W. S. Solicitor to the General Post Office.—At Johnston, aged 33, John King, Esq.—At Eckford, in the 52d year of his ministry, the Rev. William Paton, aged 86.—At Dunbar, Mr. Alexander Lawrie, writer.—At Leith, Mr. William Partis, merchant.—At St. Andrews, Nicholas Vilant, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the United College of St. Andrews, aged 78.—At Hamilton Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Mr. John Naismith, of Drumloch, whose worth will long endear her memory to her family and friends.—At Barnton William Ramsay, Esq. banker in Edinburgh. This truly respectable and worthy man, to an unassuming simplicity of manners, united firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and an upright heart. In the exercise of his public duties his aim was to be useful modestly declining those situations which might place him in the glare of life. His piety was unaffectedly sincere, his benevolence extensive,

extensive, and devoid of ostentation. By all who knew him his memory will be revered; his particular friends, while they deeply regret his loss, must ever remember him with the most affectionate esteem.—At *London*, Adam Glegg, Esq. many years Provost of *Montrose*. He lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted by a very numerous family, and an extensive acquaintance.—At *Torrs*, David Colquhoun, Esq. late of *Greenock*.—At *Spital House*, aged 69, Gavin Haddow, Esq.—At *Kelvinside*, Thomas Letham, Esq.—At *Newton*, near *Paisley*, Mr. Hugh Snodgrass, writer.—At *Greenside House*, James Marshall, Esq. W. S.—At *Aberdeen*, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. John Skinner. He had been Pastor of the Episcopal congregation in *Longside*, nearly sixty-five years. Aged 63, Alexander Malcolm, Esq. late of *Bengal*. Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith. He has bequeathed 1000*l.* sterling, to be vested on security, in the hands of the Treasurer of *Aberdeen*, until it accumulate to the principal sum of 1100*l.* the annual rent whereof his trustees are appointed to apply in founding a school for the education, gratis, of the children of the white-fishers and pilots in and about *Footdee*, as well as the children of such seafaring people in the neighbourhood as cannot afford them proper education. His trustees for this mortification are the Provost of *Aberdeen*, the Master of Mortifications of *Aberdeen*, and the youngest Minister of *Aberdeen*, and the Minister established at *Footdee*. At *Waterford*, Captain James Hamilton, of the Third Garrison Battalion, eldest son of the late James Hamilton, of *Stevinston, Lanarkshire*.—At *Trinidad*, Major William Baillie, of the 8th West India Regiment, eldest son of Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Knockbroke, Ross-shire.—In the battle near *Rosetta*, on the 31st March, Major General Wauchope, son of the late Mr. Wauchope, of *Niddry*. His suavity of manners was as captivating in private life, as his bravery was conspicuous in his military capacity: alike valuable in polished society, and in the field of danger his loss will long be felt, not only by those connected with him by the ties of consanguinity, but by every one who enjoyed the felicity of an intercourse with him.—At *Trinidad*, of the yellow fever, Mr. John McAulay, of *Glasgow*.

IRELAND.

Married.—At *Dublin*, Device Hunt, Esq. only son of Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. of Carragh, to Miss Rice, only daughter of S. B. Rice, of Mount Trinchard, Limerick. Arthur Graeber Robinson, Esq. of Cuffe-street, to Miss O'Connor, daughter of Arthur O'Connor, Esq. of Peter-street. William Marshall, Esq. of Peter-street, to Miss Staines, of Camden-street. Joseph O'Brien, eldest son of Thomas O'Brien, of Carrick, in Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Power, of Mountrath-street. Richard Maumell, Esq. only son of John Maumell, Esq. of Portarlington, to Miss Woods, only daughter of John Woods, Esq. of Winter-lodge.—By special licence at *Tyrone*, *Galway*, James Kelly, grandson of the late Dennis Kelly, of Castle-street, to Miss St. George, daughter of Christopher St. George, Esq.

Died.—At *Dublin*, aged 70, Dawson Ellis, Esq. many years Clerk of the Engrossments to the Irish House of Commons. After a tedious illness Alderman J. Shaw, whose loss is sincerely regretted not only by his family but by the community at large. No one surpassed him in integrity, firmness, and loyalty, and during the agitated periods of the late and present wars, and of the unhappy rebellions in this country, his conduct as a magistrate, and his humanity as a man, gained him not only the approbation and thanks of his Majesty's government, but the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens of every religious persuasion. In him his Majesty has lost a truly faithful subject, his family a dear and affectionate friend, and this city an intelligent, humane, and incorruptible magistrate.—At his house in *Eccles Street*, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. In the early part of his life he served in America, and particularly distinguished himself at the assault of the Moro Fort at the Havannah. On retiring from the army he obtained a seat in parliament, where his spirit proved an useful and honourable to his country as it had been in the field. In the house, where he was always heard with the most favourable attention, he never failed to impress upon his audience principles of patriotism and loyalty. In paying this last tribute

bute to his memory, it may truly be said, that a braver soldier, a more honourable gentleman, or a truer patriot than Sir Boyle Roche is not left behind him.—Universally regretted, William Preston, Esq. First Commissioner of Appeals and Member of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a distinguished ornament. His literary works, and especially his Translation of the celebrated Poem of Apollonius Rhodius, will be read and admired as long as letters and taste shall remain in the United Kingdom. In the amiable duties of domestic life, as husband, father, and friend, his character is beyond encomiums. He married in 1789, the eldest daughter of Lord Carbery, a lady equally formed to embellish the scenes of public life, and to sweeten the solitude of domestic retirement. By her he has left seven children.—Lady Burrowes, wife of Sir Francis Burrowes, Bart.—William James, Esq. alderman, after eating a hearty dinner, while in the act of taking a glass of wine, he fell into a fit, and instantly expired.—Mr. Philip Glenville, formerly of Crow-street theatre. He was universally esteemed and admired in private life, his conviviality and placid manners having endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, who sincerely lament his loss.—The Rev. Simon Harratty, one of the Clergymen of the Chapel in French-Street. A gentleman of distinguished virtue and piety, and much regretted by all his acquaintance to whom the rectitude of his principles, his gentleness, humility, and zeal for charity had peculiarly endeared him.—At Galway, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor, Esq. as she was sitting near the parlour chimney, a spark from the grate fell on her clothes, which were instantly in a blaze. A servant who was in the room, almost instantly wrapped her in a large cloth (the cover of a table) but that was insufficient to extinguish the flames and was totally consumed as well as her clothes. Notwithstanding her dreadful situation, she walked up stairs to her bed room, complained of violent cold, and at intervals conversed with her family, till early on the morning of the following day, when she expired, having never during that time complained of the least pain. At Drumcondra, the Rev. W. Wilson, one of the Ministers of Ushers Quay Meeting.—At Newton-Lametady, Robert Campbell, Esq. one of the oldest and best established bleachers in the north of Ireland, with a fair character and close application to business, he acquired property to a very large amount, which, as he died without issue, devolves to his nephew John Campbell, Esq. of Dublin, barrister at law.—At Alcadrige, near Wexford, John Colclough, Esq. one of the Candidates for the representation of that County. A misunderstanding having taken place between him and Mr. William Congreve Alcock, another candidate, they agreed to decide their difference in the field, whither they went with their seconds, followed by a vast crowd of spectators. They fired by command, and so exactly together, that their pistols seemed to make but one report. Mr. Colclough fell, and never moved a muscle afterwards, his adversary's ball having passed through his heart. The untimely death of this gentleman is universally regretted. The spirit which should harmonise our people and render them happy and united, was the impulse of his conduct and the stimulator of his activity. His ambition was to make men loyal through the medium of their affections, and his whole life was directed to this great and glorious pursuit. In private life he was in the constant practice of all those amiable virtues, which ensure the affection, and now call forth the tears of his afflicted family. May the successor to his estates succeed also to his *virtues* and to his *character*, and when about to quit this transitory scene, may be like his excellent predecessor, descend to the grave with the blessings of his countrymen. At Castle Martyr, in the county of Cork, aged 81, the Earl of Shannon.—At the Grange, near Trim, Matthew Hare, Esq. a gentleman highly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, and who while living, was respected and justly esteemed by all who knew him.—At Swords, aged 87, the Rev. John Brown, Priest of that Parish. His exemplary piety and suavity of manners, endeared him to all classes of people, but particularly to his own flock, over whom he presided with parental affection, upwards of thirty years.—In an unsuccessful attack on the island of Prota, near Constantinople, on the 27th of Feb. Capt. R. Kent, of the Royal Marines. He was the second son of Sober Kent, Esq. late mayor of Cork, and early in life entered into the Marine Corps,

Corps, in which he served with credit for 26 years. During the late war, he served on board la Pomone, under J. B. Warren, and was with him on the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon. He afterwards was appointed Adjutant to the Portsmouth Division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conclusion of the war. In the present contest he served as Captain of Marines on board the Venerable of 74 guns, under the command of Captain John Hunter, and on the night of the 24th Nov. 1804, was shipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night, he never quitted his Commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. He was afterwards ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service, and on his return, was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the island of Prota, he advanced with his party towards an old monastery seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks; but upon his arriving at the bottom of the hill, he encountered a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c.: Several of his people fell, but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions and set fire to the gate of the building. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN GREAT BRITAIN.

* Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon -	<i>G. Knapp.</i>	Bedford Town S. Whitbread, W. L. Antonie
Agmondesham	T. D. T. Drake, T. T. <i>Drake.</i>	Bedwin - Sir J. Nicholl, J. H. Leigh
Alban's, St.	Hon. J. W. Grimstone, <i>J. Halscy.</i>	Beeralston - Lord Louvaine, Hon. Capt. Percy
Aldborough,	Sir J. Aubrey, Colonel Suffolk -	Berkshire - G. Vansittart, C. Dundas Berwick - Sir A. M. Lockart, Col. Allen
Aldborough, Yorksh.	G. Jones, H. Fynes.	Beverley - Capt. W. H. Vyse, J. H. Wharton
Andover -	T. A. Smith, Hon. E. Fellowes.	Bewdley - M. P. Andrews
Anglesea -	<i>Hon. B. Paget.</i>	Bishop's Castle W. Clive, J. Robinson
Appleby -	Lord Howick, J. R. <i>Cuthbert</i>	Blechingley W. Kenrick, T. Heathcote
Arundel -	Sir A. Pagot, col. Wilder	Bodmyn - D. Giddy, Sir W. Oglander
Ashburton	- W. Palk, <i>Lord C. Bentinck</i>	Boro'bridge - H. Hawkins, W. H. Clinton
Aylesbury	- Lord G. Cavendish, G. Nugent	Bossiney - Lord Rendlesham, J. A. S. Wortley
Banbury -	W. Praed, D. North, equal on the poll.	Boston - T. Fyddell, W. A. Madocks
Barnstaple	W. Taylor, <i>G. W. Thel-</i> <i>luson</i>	Brackley - R. H. Bradshaw, A. Henderson
Bath - -	Lord J. Thynne, J. Palmer	Bramber - <i>Mess. Burrell and Shelley</i>
Beaumaris	- Lord Newborough	Breconshire - Col. T. Wood.
Bedfordshire	F. Pym, Gen. Fitzpat- rick	Brecon Town Sir R. Salusbury

Bridgenorth	J. H. Browne, J. Whit-	Dover	C. Jenkinson, J. Jackson
	more	Downton	Hon. B. Bouvier, Sir T. Plumer
Bridgewater	W. Thornton, G. Pocock	Droitwich	Hon. A. Foley, Sir T. E. Winnington
Bridport	Sir Evan Nepean, Sir S. Hood	Dunwiche	Ld Huntingfield, S. Barne
Bristol	Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst, F. Baillie	Durham Coun.	Sir R. Milbanke, Sir H. V. Tempest
Buckingham	Marq. Titchfield, Earl Temple	Durham City	R. J. Lambton, R. Wharton
Buckingham T.	Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, Hon. R. Melville	East Looe	Capt. R. Buller, D. Vanderkeyden
Callington	Lord Binning, T. Carter	Edmondsbury	Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord Templeton
Caine	J. Jekyl, H. Smith	Essex	Col. J. Bullock, Ad. B. Harvey
Cambridgesh.	Ld C. S. Maunders, Right Hou. C. Yorke	Evesham	Wm. Manning, Sir M. M. Lopes
Cambridge Un.	Ld Euston, Sir V. Gibbs	Exeter	Sir C. W. Bamfylde, J. Buller
Cambridge T.	Gen. Finch, gen. Manners	Eyer	M. Singleton, Hon. H. Wellesley
Camelford	Ld H. Petty, R. Adair	Flintshire	Sir T. Mostyn
Canterbury	John Baker, E. Taylor	Flint Town	Col. Shipley
Cardiff	Lord W. Stuart	Fowey	Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew, R. Wigram
Cardiganshire	T. Johnes	Gatton	M. Wood, G. B. Greenough
Cardigan T.	Hon. J. Vaughan	Germain's, St. M.	Montague, Sir J. S. Yorke
Carlisle	J. C. Curwen, W. S. Stanhope	Glamorgansh.	T. Wyndham
Carmarthensh.	Lord R. Seymour	Gloucestersh.	Ad. Berkeley, Ld. R. H. Somersethire
Carmarthen T.	Admiral G. Campbell	Glocester City	H. Howard, R. Morris
Carnarvons.	Sir R. Williams	Grampound	Hon. A. C. Johnstone, Hon. G. A. Cockrane
Carnarvon T.	Hon. C. Paget	Grantham	T. Thornton, W. E. Welby
Castle Rising	R. Sharpe, Hon. C. Bagot	Grimsby	Hon. G. A. Pelham, W. Ellice
Cheshire	T. Cholmondeley, D. Davenport	Grinstead, Ea.	Sir N. Holland, C. R. Ellis
Chester	Gen. Grosvenor, J. Egerton	Guildford	Hon. T. C. Ohslow, Hon. C. Norton
Chichester	G. W. Thomas, J. Dupre	Hampshire	Sir H. P. St. J. Mildmay, W. Chute
Chippenham	J. Maitland, Dawkins and Blake	Harwich	J. H. Addington, W. Huskisson
Christchurch	Rt. Hon. G. Rose, W. S. Bourne	Haslemere	Rt. Hon. C. Long, R. Ward
Cirencester	M. H. Beach, J. Cripps	Hastings	Rt. Hon. G. Canning, Sir A. Hume
Clitheroe	Hon. R. Curzon, Hon. J. Cust	Haverfordwest	Lord Kensington
Corkermouth	J. Lowther, J. Graham	Helston	Sir J. St. Aubyn, R. Richards
Colechester	R. Thornton, R. H. Davies	Herefordshire	Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Cotterell
Corfie Castle	H. Banks, P. W. Baker	Hereford City	Colonel Symonds, R. P. Scudamore
Cornwall	Sir W. Lemon, J. H. Tremayne	Hertfordshire	Hon. T. Brand, Sir J. S. Sebright
Coventry	P. Moore, W. Mills	Hertford T.	Hon. E. S. Cowper, N. N. Calvert
Cricklade	Lord Porchester, J. Estcourt		
Cumberland	Ld Morpeth, J. Lowther		
Dartmouth	E. Bastard, A. H. Holdsworth		
Denbighshire	Sir W. W. Wynne		
Denbigh Town	R. Middleton Biddulph		
Derbyshire	Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy		
Derby Town	E. Coke, W. Cavendish		
Devizes	J. Smith, T. G. Estcourt		
Devonshire	Sir L. Paik, J. P. Bastard		
Dorsetshire	W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman		
Dorchester	H. C. Ashley, R. Williams		

Heydon	G. Johnstone, A. Brown	Michael, St. - <i>Capt. Bower, G. Galway</i>
Heytesbury	Ld. Fitzharriſ, C. Moore	Mills - <i>John Mills</i>
Higham Ferrers	Rt. Hon. W. Windham	Merionethshire Sir R. W. Vaughan
Hindon	B. Hobhouse, W. Beckford	Midhurst - <i>Hon. J. Abercrombie, S. Smith</i>
Honiton	Hon. A. C. Braudshaw, Sir C. Hamilton	MIDDLESEX - W. Mellish, G. Byng
Horsham	Sir S. Romily, L.P. Jones	Milbourne Port Lord Paget, Hugh Ley-
Huntingdonsh.	Ld. Finchinbrooke, R. Followes	ester
Huntingdon	T. J. Calvert, <i>W.M. Farmer</i>	Minehead - <i>J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennis</i>
Hythe	T. Godfrey, <i>W. Deeds</i>	son
Iichester	R. B. Sheridan, M. A. Taylor	Monmouthsh. Lord A. Somerset, Sir C. Morgan
Ipswich	Sir H. Popham, <i>R. A. Crickett</i>	Monmouth T. Lord C. H. Somerset
Ives, St.	S. Stephens, Sir W. Stirring	Montgomerys. C. W. W. Wyne
Kent	Sir E. Knatchbull, W. Hemeywood	Montgomery T. W. Keene
King's Lynn	Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Folkes	Morpeth - <i>W. Ord, Hon. W. Howard</i>
Kingston-upon-T.	J. Staniforth, Lord Visc. Hull	Newark - <i>H. Willoughby, Gen. S. Cotton</i>
Knaresborough	Ld. J. Townsend, Lord Ossulton	Newcastle-un-E. W. Bootle, J. Mac- der-Lyne
Lancashire	T. Stanley, J. Blackburne	Newcastle-up-Sir M. W. Ridley, C. J. on-Tyne
Lancaster T.	J. Dent, P. Patten	Branding
Launceston	Earl Percy, J. Brogden	Newport, W. Northey, E. Morris
Leicestershire	Lord R. Manners, G. A. L. Keck	Cornwall
Leicester T.	S. Smith, T. Babington	Newport, Lord Palmerton
Leominster	Sir J. Lubbock, H. Bon- ham	Hants
Leskeard	Lord Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliott	Newton, Lan-Gen. Heron, I. I. Black- cashire
Lestwithiel	E. Maitland, G. Holford	Newton, Dudley North, J. Black- Hants
Lewis	T. Kemp, Henry Shelley	Ford
Lincolnshire	C. Chapman, C. Pelham	Norfolk - <i>Sir J. H. Astley, T. W. Coke</i>
Lincoln City	R. Ellison, Hon. Col. Monson.	Northallerton Hon. E. Lascelles, H. Pierse
Litchfield	G. son, G. G. V. Vernon	Northampton. Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright
Liverpool	Gen. Gascoigne, General Tarleton	Northampton T. Hon. S. Perceval, E. Bouverie
LONDON	Sir C. Frize, Sir W. Cur- tis, Alderman Shaw, Alderman Combe	Northumber-Earl Percy, Colonel land Beaumont
Ludlow	Visc. live, Hon. H. Clive	Norwich - <i>J. Patterson, W. Smith</i>
Ludgershall	T. Everett, M.D. Magens	Nottinghams. Lord Newark, A.H. Eyre
Lyme Regis	Hon. Col. Fane, Lord Burghers	Nottingham T. D. P. Coke, J. Smith
Limington	J. Kingston, Col. Duckett	Oakhampton L. Wordell, A. Savile
Maidstone	G. Simpson, G. Longman	Oxford - <i>Lord R. Seymour, Lord H. Moore</i>
Malden	J. H. Strutt, C. C. Western	Oxfordshire - <i>Lord F. Spencer, J. Spencer</i>
Malmsbury	Sir G. Bowyer, P. Gill	Oxford City - <i>F. Burton, J. J. Lochart</i>
Malton	Lord Headley, Hon. M. Dundas	Oxford Univs. Sir W. Scott, Hon. C. Abbott
Marlborough	Lord Bruce, Lord Visc. Stopford	Pembroke Lord Milford
Marlow	O. Williams, P. Greafell	Pembroke T. R. Barlow
Mawes, St.	Lieut. Col. Shipley, S. Bernard	Penrhyn - <i>H. Swann, C. Lemon</i>
		Peterborough Hon. W. Elliott, Dr. Laurence
		Petersfield - <i>H. Joliffe, Hon. P. Gray</i>
		Plymouth - <i>Sir C. Pole, T. Tyrwhitt</i>
		Plympton - <i>Lord Castlereagh, Hon. W. Harbord</i>
		Pontefract - <i>Viscount Pollington, R.P. Milnee.</i>

[July.]

Poole	-	J. Jeffery, G. Garlard, <i>Sir R. Bickerton.</i> Two last equal on the poll	Sudbury	-	Sir John C. Hippesley, <i>Capt. T. Agar</i>
Portsmouth	-	Admiral Markham, Sir <i>T. Miller</i>	Suffolk	-	Sir T. C. Banbury, T. S. <i>Gooch</i>
Preston	-	Lord Stanley, Samuel <i>Horrocks</i>	Surrey	-	S. Thornton, G. H. <i>Summer</i>
Queenboro'	-	Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers, <i>J. Hunt</i>	Sussex	-	J. Fuller, C. Windham
Radnorshire	-	W. Wilkins	Tamworth	-	Sir R. Peele, General <i>Loftus</i>
Radnor Town	-	R. Price	Tavistock	-	L. W. Russell, Gen. <i>Fitzpatrick</i>
Reading	-	C. S. Lefevre, J. Simeon	Taunton	-	J. Hammatt, A. Baring
Rettford, East	Gen.	Craufurd, William <i>Ingleby</i>	Tewksbury	-	C. Codrington, C. H. <i>Tracey</i>
Richmond	-	A. Shakespeare, Hon. C. C. <i>Dundas</i>	Thetford	-	Lord W. Fitzroy, Thos. <i>Creevy</i>
Ripon	-	Hon. F. Robinson, G. <i>Gipps</i>	Thriske	-	R. Greenhill, Lt.-Col. <i>Frankland</i>
Rochester	-	J. Calcraft, Sir T. B. <i>Thompson</i>	Tiverton	-	Hon. R. Ryder, William <i>Fitzhugh</i>
Romney, New	Lord	Clonmell, Hon. G. <i>Ashburnham</i>	Totness	-	W. Adams, B. Hall
Rutlandshire	-	Lord Henniker, G. N. <i>Noel</i>	Tregony	-	Colonel O'Callaghan, G. <i>Wentworth</i>
Rye	-	Sir J. Nicholl, Earl <i>Clancarty</i>	Truro	-	Col. Lemon, Hon. E. <i>Boscawen</i>
Ryegate	-	Visc. Royston, Hon. E. <i>E. Cocks</i>	Wallingford	-	W. L. Hughes, Richard <i>Benyon</i>
Salisbury	-	W. Hussey, Lord Folk- stone	Wareham	-	Sir J. T. Calcraft, Hon. <i>J. W. Ward</i>
Saltash	-	Maj. Russel, W. H. <i>Freemantle, Cap. T.</i> <i>F. Freemantle, John Pedley</i>	Warwickshire	-	D. S. Dugdale, Sir C. <i>Mordaunt</i>
Sandwich	-	Admiral Rainier, C. C. <i>Jenkinson</i>	Warwick To.	-	Lord Brook, C. Mills
Sarum, Old	-	Hon. N. Vansittart, J. <i>Porcher</i>	Wells	-	Charles Tudway, C. W. <i>Taylor</i>
Scarborough	-	Major-Gen. Phipps, C. <i>M. Sutton</i>	Wendover	-	Lord Mahon, G. Smith
Seaford	-	G. Hibbert, J. Leach	Wenlock	-	C. Forester, Hon. John <i>Simpson</i>
Shaftsbury	-	E. L. Lovedon, Thos. <i>Wallace</i>	Weobly	-	Lord G. Thynne, Lord <i>Guernsey</i>
Shoreham	-	Sir C. M. Burrell, T. <i>Shelly</i>	Westbury	-	Hon. E. Lascelles, G. <i>Wynne</i>
Shrewsbury	-	Hon. W. Hill, T. Jones	West Loon	-	R. A. Daniel, J. Buller
Shropshire	-	J. K. Powell, J. Cotes	Westminster	-	Sir F. Burdett, Lord <i>Chocrage</i>
Somersetshire	Wm.	Dickinson, T. B. <i>Lethbridge</i>	Westmorland	Col.	J. Lowther, Lord <i>Muncaster</i>
Southampton	G. H.	Rose, J. Jackson	Weymouth	&	Sir J. Pulteney, G. T. <i>Melcomb</i>
Southwark	-	H. Thornton, Sir Thos. <i>Turton</i>	Whitchurch	-	Steward, R. T. Stew- ard, C. Adams
Staffordshire	-	Sir E. Littleton, Lord <i>G. L. Gower</i>	Wigan	-	W. A. Townshend, W. <i>Broderick</i>
Stafford Town	Hon.	E. Monckton, R. <i>Phillips</i>	Wilton	-	John Hodgson, R. H. <i>Leigh</i>
Stamford	-	General Leland, Gen. <i>Bertie</i>	Wiltshire	-	R. Sheldon, Hon. Char. <i>Herbert</i>
Steyning	-	J. M. Lloyd, F. Hurst	Winchelsea	-	H. P. Wyndham, R. <i>Long</i>
Stockbridge	-	General Porter, G. F. <i>Barham</i>	Winchester	-	Sir F. F. Vane, C. Bew- <i>roke</i>
					Sir R. Gammon, Sir H. <i>Mildmay</i>
					Windsor

Windsor	- Colonel Desborough, R.	Wycombe	- Sir J. D. King, Thos. Baring
Woodstock	- Sir H. W. Dashwood, W. Eden	Yarmouth, Norfolk	Hon. E. Harbord, S. Lushington
Worcestershire	W. B. Lygon, Hon. W. Lyttleton	Yarmouth, Hants	J. C. Jervoise, Hon. P. Poulett
Worcester	A. Robarts; W. Gordon City	Yorkshire	- W. Wilberforce, Lord Milton
Wootton Bassett	Major Gen. Murray, J.	York City	- Sir W. Milner, Sir M. M. Sykes
set	Cheamant		

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire	James Ferguson	Inverbervie	James Farquhar
Austruther	Sir John Austruther &c.	&c.	
Argyleshire	Lord John Campbell	Invernesshire	Charles Grant
Aryshire	David Boyle	Kincardine-shire	William Adam
Ayr, &c.	Colonel John Campbell	Kinghorn, &c.	Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Banffshire	Sir William Grant	Kinross & Clackman-	William Adam
Berwickshire	George Baillie	nian	
Caithness & Bute	Sir John Sinclair, Bart.	Kircudbright	Hon. Montier Stewart
Cromarty & Nairn	Gen. R. B. M'Leod	Stewart	
Dormoch, &c.	Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser	Lanarkshire	Lord Arch. Hamilton
Dumbartonshire	Henry Glassford	Linlithgow-	Hon. Alexander Hope
Dumfriesshire	William Johnson Hope	Orkney & Zetland	Malcolm Laing
Dumfries, &c.	Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.	Peebleshire	Sir James Montgomery
Edinburghshire	Hon. Robert Dundas	Perthshire	Lord James Murray
Edinburgh	Sir Patric Murray City	Renfrewshire	William M'Dowall
Elginshire	Col. Frances, W. Grant	Ross	Gen. A. M. Fraser
Elgin, &c.	Archibal Colquhoun	Roxburghshire	John Rutherford
Fifeshire	Gen. William Wemyss	Rutherglen,	Archibald Campbell
Forthshire	Hon. William Maule	Selkirkshire	W. Elliott Lockhart
Forfar, &c.	Sir David Wedderburn	Stirlingshire	Hon. Charles Fleming
Forrose, &c.	Peter Baillie	Stirling, &c.	Gen. Arch. Campbell
Haddingtonshire	Hon. Charles Hope	Sutherland	Hon. William Dundas
Haddington, &c.	Sir George Warriner	Wigtownshire	Col. William Maxwell

IRELAND.

Antrimshire	J. B. R. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naghten	Belfast Boro'	Edward May
Armaghshire	Wm. Richardson, Wm. Brownlow	Carriagergus Ct., & Town	James Craig
Armagh Boro'	Patric Duigenan	Cashel City	Quinton Dick
Athlone Boro'	Hon. H. Wellesley	Catherloghsire	D. La Touche, Jan. W. Bagnal
Bandon Bridg-Town	Viscount Boyle	Catherlogh Borough	Andrew Strahan
			Cavanshire

[July.]

Cavanshire	N. ^o Sed, J. M. Barry	Limeric City	Col. Charles Vericker
Clareshire	Hon. F. N. Burton, Sir Edward O'Brien	Lisburn Boro'	Earl of Yarmouth
Clonmel Bor.	Col. W. Bagwell	Londonderry	Lord Geo. Berresford, shire
Clercaine Bo.	Walter Jones	Londonderry	Hon. C. W. Stuart
Corkshire	- Viscount Bernard, Hon. G. Ponsonby	City	Sir G. F. Hill
Cork City	Col. M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson	Longfordshire	Sir J. Fetherstone, Vis. Forbes
Donegalshire	Henry Vaughan Brooke, Sir James Stewart	Louthshire	Hon. John Foster, Hon. John Joscelyn
Downshire	Hon. John Meade, Francis Savage	Mallow Town	Denham Jephson
Downpatrick Borough	John W. Croker	Mayoshire	Rt. Hon. Dennis Brown, Rt. Hon. H. A. Dillon
Drogheda Co.	Hon. T. H. Foster & Town	Meathshire	Sir M. Somerville, Tho. Bligh
Dublinshire	Hans Hamilton, R. W. Talbot	Monaghan shire	Richard Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Dublin City	Hon. H. Grattan, Rob. Shawe	Newry Boro'	Gen. F. Needham
Dublin Univ.	John L. Foster	Portarlington Borough	
Dundalk Bo.	Josias Duprie Porcher	Queen's Coun-	Win. W. Pole, Henry ty
Dunganon B.	Lord Claude Hamilton	Rosecommon	Parnell
Dungarvon B.	Gen. G. Walpole	shire	Arthur French, Honor.
Ennis Boro'	Rt. Hon. Jas. Fitzgerald	Ross T. (New)	Col. Mahon
Enniskillen B.	Charles Poquin	William Wigram	
Fermanagh shire	Gen. G. L. Cole, Gen. M. Archdall	Sligoshire	Charles O'Hara, Edw. S. Cooper
Galwayshire	Rt. Hon. D. B. Daly	Sligo Borough	Col. George Canning
	Richard Martin	Tipperaryshire	Hon. Monta, Matthew,
Galway Town	James Daly	Tralee Boro'	Hon. F. A. Prittie
Kerryshire	Rt. Hon. Mau. Fitzger-		Sir Arthur Wellesley
	ald, H. A. Herbert	Tyronehire	James Stewart, Hon. T. Knox
Kildareshire	Lord H. Fitzgerald, R. La Touche	Waterford	John C. Berresford, R. shire Power
Kilkennyshire	Hon. Jas. Butler, Hon. F. Ponsonby	Waterford Cit.	Sir J. Newport
Kilkenny City	Hon. C. H. Butler	Westmeath	Wm. Smyth, Gustavus shire Rochfort
King's County	Thos. Bernard, Hardress Lloyd	Wexfordshire	Abel Ram, W. C. Alcock
Kinsale Town	H. Martin	Wexford T.	Richard Neville
Leitrimshire	H. J. Clements, J. La Touche	Wicklowshire	William H. Hume, W. Tighe
Limericshire	Col. Wm. Edell, Hon. Wyndham Quin	Youghall T.	- Viscount Boyle

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th May to 20th June 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Adams, Southampton, ship-builder, June 19, at one, 20, at eleven, and July 13, at twelve, at the sign of the Dolphins, Southampton. (Nichols, Southampton.)

Henry Alexander, Moorfields, broker, June 16, 27, and July 25, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Madock and Stevenson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)

Charles Andrews, Burnham, Essex, butcher, June 2, 16, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Alexander, Bedford-row; and Mitchell, Maldon, Essex.)

Robert Armitstead, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, July 9, at five, 10, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston. (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and W. and T. Carr, Blackburn, Lancashire.)

James

James Balls and Francis Balls, Burton Mills, Suffolk, carriers, June 27; at 6*o*o, 18, and July 4, at eleven, at the Six Bells Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. (Chinery and Sparkes, Bury St. Edmund's; and Brönley and Bell, Gray's-inn.)

Aaron Isaacs Bing, Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, June 27, 30, and July 23, at 1*o*o, at Guildhall. (Willett, Ainsley, and Son, Finsbury-square.)

Edward Blackmore, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, tailor, June 13; at eleven, 23, and July 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinchliff, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar.)

Edward Briden, Market-street, Hertford; maltster, June 13, at one, June 20; and July 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hurd, King's Bench-walks, Temple.)

Thomas Brook, Boston, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, June 15, 16, and July 11, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. (Lodgington and Hall, Secondaries Office, Temple; and Bowles, Boston.)

John Bruckner, Southwark-on-street, Hanover-square, ladies'-shoe-maker, June 20, at ten, 23, and July 23, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.)

James Bullock, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, wine and spirit-merchant, June 13, at ten, 23, and July 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavie, and Gauth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.)

Richard Cann, Frith-street, Soho, painter, June 2, 19, and July 11, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Walton, Girdlers'-hall, Basing-hall-street.)

Joseph Carles, Maidstone, corn-merchant, June 20, 27, and July 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Cooke, Maidstone; and Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.)

Thomas Chapman, Macclesfield, butcher, June 3, 4, and July 4, at ten, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Charles Cooke, Macclesfield; and Benjamin Kent, Clifford's-inn.)

George Chippy, late of Cecil-street, Strand; tailor, June 6, 13, and July 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hodgson and Crosse, Clement's-inn.)

Richard Clemeo, Falmouth, merchant, June 9, 16, and July 18, at ten, at Guildhall. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.)

George Colmer, Canterbury, corn-chandler, July 9, 10, and 11, at Guildhall, Canterbury. (Nethersole and Portal, Essex-street, Strand; and Plummer, Canterbury.)

Thomas Cooper, Wilton, Northamptonshire, draper and grocer, June 17, at six, 18, and July 11, at eleven, at the Swans Inn, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. (Goodman, Market Harborough; and Bowe and Dunholon, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Robert Corney, New Gravel-lane, slop-seller, June 20, 30, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Wilde, jun., Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

John Coxey, Liverpool, cotton-spinner, June 17, 18, and July 4, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Tavern, Liverpool. (Rowlinson, Liverpool; and Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.)

William Cutler the younger, Warminster, Wiltshire, clother, June 29, 30, and July 23, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Warminster. (Davies, Warminster; and Davies, Lutbury.)

John Davies, Darnell, Glamorganshire, builder, June 12, 17, and July 18, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. (Andrewes, Bristol; and Tarrant, Grey, and Moule, Chancery-lane.)

Peter Degraves, Cheapside, London, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, May 30, June 9, and July 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Higson, Manchester; and Poullard and Long-d'U, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.)

Richard Elsam, Church-row, Newington, Surrey, carpenter, June 16, 27, and July 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (Theakeston and Welchman, Church-street, Blackfriars-road.)

Richard Gibson, Selby, Yorkshire, cooper, June 29, 30, and July 26, at ten, at Guildhall. (James, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.)

William Hogarth Gibson, Savile-row, Walworth, warehouseman, June 6, at eleven, 16, and July 11, at one, at Guildhall. (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.)

Robert Gibbs, Whitecross-alley, Moorfields, chair maker, June 6, at one, 18, at ten, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Rusen, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.)

Timothy Good, Kingston-upon-Hull, shoe-maker, June 23, 26, and July 28, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Ellis, Cursitor-street; and Galland, Kingston-upon-Hull.)

Gervas Hall, Bow-street, liquor-merchant, June 23, July 3, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at Guildhall. (McDougal and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn.)

John Hall, Bedminster, Somersetshire, victualler, June 24, 25, and July 21, at eleven, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol. (Leman, Bristol; and Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pictures, Lincoln's-inn.)

Joseph Hanson, Hurstgreen, Sussex, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, Sussex, innkeepers, June 23, July 11, at one, and Aug. 1, at ten, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; and Martin, Battle.)

John Heaps, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, tailor and draper, June 9, 16, and July 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Harison, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.)

William Astley Hebb, Bridgnorth, Salop, linen-draper, June 8, 9, and July 7, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Bridgnorth. (Smart and Thomas, Staple-inn, Holborn; and Parry, Bridgnorth.)

William Hoard, Lower East Smithfield, victualler, June 2, 9, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.)

John Holder, Painswick, Gloucestershire, butcher, June 17, 18, and July 21, at twelve, at the Falcon Inn, Painswick. (Cooke, Stroud.)

William Hobton, Knightsbridge, coach-maker, June 16, at twelve, 23, and July 25, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinchliff, Palsgrave place, Temple-bar.)

Roger Bidlake Hosking and John Hosking, jun., South Brent, Devon, yarn-makers, June 29, 30, and Aug. 1, at ten, at the London Inn, Ashburton, Devon. (Samuel Anstice, No. 3, King's Bench-walks, Inner Temple; and Solomon Tozer, Ashburton, Devon.)

William Bickford Jackson, Exeter, merchant, June 23, 30, at eleven, and July 21, at five, at the Globe Inn, Exeter. (Wm. Bowring; and Williams and Dorke, Bedford-row.)

Lewis Jones, Liverpool, merchant, June 16, 17, and July 4, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Staintress and Eden, Liverpool; and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Andrew Johnstone and John Nainby, Finch-lane, perfumers, May 30, June 6, at one, and July 4, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Vandercom and Oomyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.)

Joseph

- Joseph Kekwick, East Ham, Essex, dealer, June 16, 27, and July 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent Garden.)
- Edward Kendall, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-square, tallow-chandler, June 16, 23, and July 26, at one, at Guildhall. (Williams, Upper John-street, Fitaroy-square.)
- John Keyte, Birmingham, builder, May 25, June 6, and July 4, at twelve, at the Minerva, Birmingham. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter-lane; and George Freete, Birmingham.)
- Joseph King and William Edward King, King-street, Covent Garden, silk-mercers; June 2, 16, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Booth and Haslewood, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)
- Richard Knight, Bath, cheesemonger, June 15, July 11, and 25, at six, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Bath. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.)
- John Lapish, of Kighley, Yorkshire, grocer and linen-draper, June 15, 16, at ten, and July 7, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms, Kighley, (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn; and Cuthbert Metcalfe, Kighley.)
- Nathaniel M'Knight, Samuel M'Knight, and John M'Neilis, Liverpool, merchants, June 22, 23, and July 11, at one, at the Talbot Hotel, Water-street, Liverpool. (Whiteley, Water-street, Liverpool; and Tarvant, Grey, and Moule, Chancery-lane.)
- Jonathan Mallalieu, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and west, July 3, 21, and Aug. 1, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Edge, Back-square, Manchester.)
- John Mathias, Brightelmstone Sussex, sister, June 13, at one, 27, at twelve, and July 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Hughes, Clifford's-inn.)
- Theophilus Merac and Moses la Porte Merac, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, June 20, at one, July 7, at twelve, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)
- Thomas Mitchell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, June 17, 29, and July 18, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Harvey, Newcastle; and Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn.)
- Joseph Midgley, of Leeds, grocer, June 18, 19, and July 7, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool; Davies, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; and Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)
- Thomas Nickells, jun. Fowey, Cornwall, shipwright, July 6, 7, and 21, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Fowey. (Wm. Brown, Fowey.)
- James Oldmeadow, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer, June 30, at six, July 1, at ten, and 14, at four, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn. (Harvey Goodwin, King's Lynn; and Lynn and Collyer, Gray's-inn.)
- Richard Palmer, late of Chatham, cordwainer, June 20, 27, and July 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Chapman, Prince's-street, Bank of England.)
- James Parry and John Pickman, of Deptford, merchants, June 2, 9, and July 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.)
- John Pascoe, Plymouth Dock, mercer, June 6, 20, and July 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Lyte, Tooke's-court, Curistor-street, Chancery-lane.)
- Joseph Pickering, Frodsham, Cheshire, corn-merchant, June 22, 23, and July 11, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.)
- Robert Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker, June 16, 27, and July 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mayhew, Bow-lane-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.)
- Thomas Prigmore, Baker's-row, Coldbath-square, refiner of oil and spermaceti, June 9, 20, and July 18, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Parkinson and Marriott, Symond's-inn.)
- William Riggs, Old Bailey, glove-merchant, June 9, 20, and July 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Morgan, Gray's-inn-square.)
- Thomas Tipplady Row, Chelmsford, linen-draper, June 13, 23, and July 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street.)
- Davenport Sedley, London-wall, money-scrivener, June 6, 13, and July 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Erown, Bride-lane, Fleet-street.)
- Alexander Silbald, Wapping, slop-seller, June 9, 23, and July 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's.)
- John Silvester, late of Dunkirk Mill, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, miller, June 22, 23, and July 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Melksham, Wilts. (Phene, Melksham; and Sandy and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street.)
- John Simpson, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, tallow-chandler, June 6, 16, and July 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Eaton and Hardy, Birch-in-lane.)
- Henry Smith, Birmingham, victualler, June 19, 20, and July 14, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-inn; and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham.)
- James Stoneham, Saint Nicholas, Bristol, tavern-keeper, June 23, July 11, and August 1, at six, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Bath. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.)
- John Spencer Taylor, Gracechurch-street, straw hat manufacturer, June 2, 13, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pearse, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)
- Samuel Twamley, Eardington, Salop, iron-master, July 3, 4, and 25, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Bridgnorth, Salop. (Devey and Hardwick, Bridgnorth.)
- William Watson the younger, Basford, Nottingham, joiner and house-carpenter, June 26, at six, 27, and July 18, at ten, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. (Cutts and Sanders, Nottingham; and Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple.)
- John Whgram, Manchester, victualler, June 22, 23, and July 4, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Wharton, Manchester; and Ellis, Curistor-street.)
- John White, Birmingham, tailor, June 16, at four, 17, and July 11, at eleven, at the White Hart, Dickbeth, Birmingham. (Stubbs, Birmingham; and Egerton, Gray's-inn.)
- Joseph Wicken, Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, June 19, 20, and July 18, at ten, at the George Inn, Cranbrook, Kent. (Willis, Cranbrook; and Dyns, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.)

Thomas

Thomas Withers and Henry Browns Withers, Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield-bars, merchants, June 6, at eleven, 16, and July 11, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregory and Brookes, Wax-Chandlers' hall, Maiden-lane, Wood-street.)

Griffith Williams, Newington Causeway, linen-draper, June 9, 20, and July 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctor's-Commons.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Andrew Braid, Frith-street, Soho, baker, from June 13 to Aug. 1, at ten, at Guildhall.

M. Puckey, Probus, Cornwall, wool-stapler, from June 13 to Aug. 1.

Richard Stracey and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton-street, factors, from May 26 to July 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Biddle, Birmingham, factor.

John Crocker, Gosport, ship-chandler.

DIVIDENDS.

June 13.—John Alfrey, Charleston, carpenter.—June 16. Alexander Anderson and David Robertson, Coleman-street, merchants.—August 11. Henry Hanson Angell, New Bond-street, Middlesex, haberdasher.—July 4. Henry Atkinson, Bread-street-hill, ironmonger.

July 7. William Ballantine, St. Martin's-le-Grand, goldsmith.—July 13. John Barns, Truro, Cornwall, mercer.—June 13. Robert Bent, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant.—July 11. William Simon Betham, Furnival's-court, Holborn, printer.—July 11. William Bilby, King-street, Bloomsbury, carpenter.—July 8. John Blades, Bath, linen-draper.—June 30. George Blunt and John Mount, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's-Commons, grocers.—June 30. John Blunt and Robert Scolley, of the Coal Exchange, coal-factors.—June 23. John Bore, Bishop's-Castle, plumber.—June 8. G. Bowker & J. Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers.—June 16. J. Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant.—June 27 and July 25. John Bowler, Bishop's Wearmouth; Durham, batter.—July 11. Thomas Boyd, Buckingham-street, Strand, wine-merchant.—June 27. Richard Garland Braine, Minories, butcher.—July 9. John Brown, Liverpool, draper.—June 27. William Brown, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, tailor.—July 9. William Brown, Holcott, Northamptonshire, woolcomber.—July 29. Benjamin Brownson, Parwich, Derbyshire, dealer.

June 30. Needier Chamberlin, Fleet-street, druggist.—July 2. William Champion, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.—July 11. Chas Le Chard, High Holborn, chemist.—July 11. Francis David de la Chatmette, Leadenhall-street, merchant.—June 23. Christopher Cobb, Ringwood, Southamptonshire, hosier.—July 6. Thomas Colbourne, late of Henstridge, Somersetshire, linen-manufacturer.—June 20. James Craik, Union-court, Broad-street, insurance-broker.—June 16 and July 7. William Cunningham, Great Tresscot-street, Goodman's-fields, wine-merchant.

June 27. Rachael Dawson, Edward-street, Portman-square, milliner.—July 4. Joseph Dean, Watling-street, wholesale linen-draper.—July 27. William Dean, Newbrough, Lancashire, common-brewer.—June 30. George Dennett, Gray's-inn-lane, cow-keeper.—July 11. Wm. Wentworth Deschamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk-lane, merchant.—July 18. George Devereil, Redbourn, Hertfordshire, straw hat-manufacturer.—June 27. William Dewdney, Fleet-street, jeweller.—July 7. W. Dickson, Stamford, linen-draper.—July 11. James Ditchfield, Newgate-street, victualler.—July 4. George Dorset, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Tilson, New Bond-street, bankers.—June 16. William T. Deuse, Coad's-row, Lambeth, haberdasher.—July 7. Henry DREWETT, of the Glazier's Arms, Mansfield-street, Southwark, Surrey, victualler.—July 20. Philip Duggall, Poole, Southampton, pork-butcher.

July 7. William Edwards, Little Newport-street, toyman.—July 7. George Elliott and George Pickard, late of Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturer.—July 1. Thomas Ellis, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger.—June 22. James Epworth, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer.—July 4. David Evans, Southampton-court, Southampton-row, linen-draper.

July 25. Josiah FLETCH, Stockport, Cheshire, silkman.—June 17. Samuel Ford, Birmingham, merchant.—June 27. Bartholomew Fox, late of Gough-square, merchant.—July 11. Joseph Frowd, Windsor, upholsterer.

June 16 and 25. George Gardner, Oxford-street, linen-draper.—June 20. John Peter Gassiot, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.—June 20. Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier.—July 3. John Ginger, Piccadilly, bookseller and stationer.—July 11. Alexander Gordon, Snowhill, cordwainer.—July 1. Theodosia Green, Woore, Salop, tailo-chandler.—July 11. William Grove, Poultry, haberdasher.

July 11. Robert Hamiton, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.—June 30. Henry Hancock and John Bernard Hofmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.—June 23. John Hannam, Sloane-street, music-seller.—June 16. Joseph Harris, Great Shire-lane, army-cap-manufacturer.—June 25. Joseph Harris, Keynham, Somersetshire, tanner.—July 4. Timothy Harris, Waltham Holy Cross, pin-maker.—July 13. Thomas Harris, Oxford-street, mattress-maker.—July 3. William Hart and Samuel Turner, jun., Lothbury, warehousemen.—June 23. Benjamin Haynes, Pepper-street, Surrey, hat-maker.—July 7. Johann Hempel, King's-road, Chelsea, potter.—June 30. Howay, Old Change.—July 7. W. Hibbert, Hollinwood, Lancashire, victualler.—June 20. Zachariah Hiscocks, Bristol, draper.—July 21. Samuel Hitchin, Kingsland-road, victualler.—July 7. James Hogg and Edward Holmes, Sherborne-lane, Lombard-street, merchants.

July 7. Joseph Inman, Hounds-ditch, cheesemonger.

June 20. Walter Jacks, Bristol, merchant.—July 6. John Jarrett, Bristol, hop-merchant.—June 20. John Jeffery, Bristol, cutler.—July 11. Humphrey Richard Jones, Type-street, Finsbury-square, confectioner.—June 23, Humphrey Jones, Rochedale, Lancashire, grocer.—July 8. Wm. Jones, Newham, Gloucestershire, drover.—June 16. Jeremiah Samuel Jordan, Fleet-street, bookseller.—July 14. Wm. Joyce and Wm. Batchellor, Bristol, silversmiths.

June 20. J. Kay, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter.—July 7. James Kershaw and Joseph Kershaw, Manchester, cotton-merchants.

July

June 25. Philip Leigh, Charles-street, Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant.—June 29. Wm. Leighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper.—July 15. John Lewis the younger, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, linen-draper.—June 16. Matthew Lewtas the younger, Liverpool, merchant.—July 1. John Lewthwaite, Liverpool, merchant.

June 30. Thomas Madden, Page's-walk, Bermondsey, victualler.—July 1. David Maitland, late of Wigan, Lancashire, Walter Campbell, London, and Wm. Wright, Liverpool, cotton-manufacturers.—June 27. Thomas Maltby and George Maltby, Sizewall, merchants.—June 30. Edward Marston, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cork-cutter.—July 8. George Mather and James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners.—June 10. Isaac Mencelin and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers.—June 30. Edward Cook Millburn, John Hallowell, and Thomas Walmsley, North Shields, ship-builders.—June 10. James Mills and John Mills, Saddlsworth, Yorkshire, merchants.—June 23. Robert Mitford, Cornhill, woollen-draper.—July 13. Benjamin Mountfort, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller and grocer.—June 25. Thomas Mallington and John Mallington, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers.—July 4. Joseph Murray, Buxton, Derbyshire, draper.

July 11. Edward Newton, Watling-street, linen-draper.

July 30. John Oliphant, Fleet-street, tailor.—July 7. Francis Oliver, Tottenham High Cross, grocer.

July 11. George Paine, Brompton, Kent, butcher.—July 1. John Parkes, Birmingham, brass-founder.—July 11. James Parnell, Deal, innkeeper.—June 30. Matthias Pearce, Blackman-street, Southwark, Surrey, cheesemonger.—July 11. John Pearson, Fudsey, Yorkshire, clothier.—July 11. John Perkins, Hertford, carpenter.—June 6. John James Perry, Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman.—July 4. Bernard Preston, Holborn, linen-draper.—June 29. Charles James Frichard and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, Wiltshire, victuallers.—July 10. J. Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer.—July 7. Wm. Pugh, Berwick-street, Soho, tailor.

July 6. Mark Quaile, Liverpool, merchant.

July 11. Wm. Ramsey, Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker.—July 11. Samuel Rawlinson, Manchester, merchant.—June 24. John Raymond, late of Fowey, sail-maker.—July 7. Michael Riccoldi, Brightelmstone, wine-merchant.—July 11. George Robinson and John Robinson, Pater-noster-row, booksellers.—June 30. Thomas Rookby, linen-draper.

June 20. John Sanderson, St. James's-street, goldsmith.—July 1. John Sharples, Walton-in-le-Dale, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—July 11. Henry Shepard, Cambridge, wine-merchant.—June 18. George Sidgreaves, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—June 30. John Somerville, Chancery-lane, cabinet-maker.—June 15. John Starr, Worcester, brandy-merchant.—July 25. Sarah Stiles and Mason Stiles, Docking, Surrey, plumbers.—July 4. John Stork, Thomas Whiby, and Matthew Bottlerill, Great Driffield, York, merchants.—July 11. Thomas Stretch, Grafton-street, Middlesex, grocer.—July 13. Joseph Swan, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer.

July 18. Benjamin Tabart, Bond-street, Middlesex, bookseller.—July 4. Wm. Taylor, Little Eastcheap, cork-cutter.—July 4. Wm. Taylor, Harwich, ship-builder.—July 21. Thomas Theobald, Oxford-street, hosiery.—June 9. Wm. Charles Titford, Bishopsgate-street, Within, linen-draper.—June 30. John Lewis Topping, Bishopsgate-street, grocer.—July 11. Benjamin Travers and James Eadale the younger, Cheapside, sugar-dealers.—June 25. John Tremlett, Exeter, draper.—July 7. John Turner, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster.—June 27. Charles Twycross, Thavies-inn, Holborn, money-scrivener.

July 10. John Usher, Great Kingston, Warwickshire, butcher.

July 25. James Wake, late of Whiby, Yorkshire, ship-builder.—July 1. James Wallace, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—July 4. John Warner, Elmwood, Essex, shopkeeper.—July 7. Wm. Peter Watson, Selby, Yorkshire, mercer.—June 30. Wm. Webb, Westminster-bridge-road, Surrey, coal-merchant.—June 25. Nathaniel Westhorp, Harwich, merchant.—July 20. Mark Anthony Whitcomb, Gosport, common-brewer.—July 11. Thomas White, Southwark, haberdasher.—June 23. Richard Whiting, Daventry, Northampton, brandy-merchant.—June 27. Wm. Wicks, Middle-row, Holborn, haberdasher.—July 4. Stephen Williams, Dover, grocer.—July 1. Angel Windecker, late of Liverpool, merchant.—July 11. Christian John Adam Witte, Coleman-street, merchant.—June 30. Abraham Wood, Scotland-yard, Whitehall, victualler.—June 19. Robert Wood, Liverpool, grocer.—June 16. Thomas Wood, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, dealer in spirituous liquors.—July 25. Thomas York, Devonshire-street, St. George the Martyr, merchant.—July 4. Wm. Young, husband, Colchester, draper.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 3. William-Bogie and Co. merchants, in Glasgow.

May 19. John Connal, dealer in grain, at Mill of Broich.

May 28.—John Cowan, corn-dealer, in Glasgow.

June 6. James Douglas, vintner and horse-dealer, in Edinburgh.

May 12. James Duncan, corn-dealer, at Baigie.

June 2. James Ferguson, merchant, in Glasgow.

May 15. William-Hutchinson, wright-trunk-maker and builder, in Glasgow.

May 9. John Landale, merchant, in Kirkaldy.

May 16. W. and R. Lawrie and Co. merchants, in Glasgow.

May 30. William Livingston, in Cawseway-Green.

May 26. John and Niel McPherson, grocers and spirit-dealers, in Glasgow.

May 9. Rattray, Miller and Co. merchants, in Edinburgh.

May 9. John Muirhead, jun. Skinner, in Glasgow.

May 29. Dorothy Penny otherwise Lash, glover, in Edinburgh.

May 11. Adam Rennee and Co. merchants and cop-dealers, in Grahamstone, near Falkirk.

May 29. Thomas-Russell, builder, in Edinburgh.

May 18. Thomas Smith and Co. saddlers, in Glasgow.

June 9. Robert Stewart, grocer, in Glasgow.

June 3. Peter Swine, builder, in Edinburgh.

May 19. Alexander Tennant, jun. merchant, in Anstruther.

May 21. John Wood, wright, in Glasgow.

June 2. Walter Wright, jun. currier, in Glasgow.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Coghlan, jun. of Bridgefoot-street, merchant, to surrender 30 May and 1 and 30 June.
 John Coleman, of James-street, Dublin, brewer, to surrender 6 and 8 June and 7 July.
 James Davison, of Nehead, county of Antrim, miller, to surrender 27 and 29 June and 28 July.
 James Doolan, of Shenrone, in the King's County, flour-factor and miller, to surrender 27 and 28 May and 27 June.
 Valentine Green, of Smock-alley, merchant, to surrender 25 and 26 June and 25 July.
 Charles M'Lean, of Brabazon-street, Dublin, brewer, to surrender 22 and 23 June and 23 July.
 James Magennis, of Ranelagh, in the county of Dublin, brewer, to surrender 15 and 16 June and 16 July.
 Francis Meighan, of Bridge-street, linen-draper, to surrender 10 and 11 June and 11 July.
 Edward Murphy, of Luke-street, Dublin, merchant to surrender 22 and 23 June and 23 July.
 Robert Popham, of Bandon, in the county of Cork, brewer and distiller, to surrender 5 and 6 June and 7 July.
 Charles Rooney, of Watling-street, distiller, to surrender 10 and 11 June and 11 July.
 William Stevenson, of the city of Londonderry, merchant, to surrender 26 and 27 June and 23 July.
 Samuel Stock, of Dublin, hosier, to surrender 29 and 30 June and 28 July.
 Isaac Usher, of Capel-street, ironmonger, to surrender 25 and 26 June, and 25 July.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At Nassau, in New Providence. Capt. Samuel Chambers of the Royal Navy, to Miss Susan Matilda Willy, eldest daughter of William Willy, Esq. Attorney General of the Bahama Islands.

Died. At Kingston, Jamaica, after a residence of thirty years in that Island, James Cleghorn Esq.—Capt. John Nicol, late commander of the ship Lucia of London. This vessel being captured in the Pacific Ocean, he was carried a prisoner to Panama, and from thence to Cartagena, where he was lately exchanged, and arrived at Jamaica, in La Pique Frigate. His death was occasioned by the barbarous treatment he experienced from the Spaniards, after he had surrendered, having been most wantonly mangled in different parts of his body.—On board H. M. ship *Repulse*; in his eighteenth year, Lieu. E. Marshall, of the Royal Marines. He was mortally wounded by a granite shot from the Castle of Abydos in their retreat through the Dardanelles, at the very moment they had passed every other difficulty. He was extremely beloved and respected by his brother officers; and died with the resignation of a brave and good christian fighting for his King and Country—On the 27th at Paris in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William Earl Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was only sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford; and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third's youngest son, Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose youngest sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue on the death of her grandson, King Henry the Sixth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirships, which became centered in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainer of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having been ever married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Bart. whose grand-mother was sister of the before mentioned William, Earl of Stafford.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE fate of Dantzig, which has been the principal object of interest presented by the continent for some weeks past, has been finally determined in the manner that must have been expected by all who were capable of duly estimating

timating the relative strength and position of the two grand armies. For the purpose of relieving that city, the Russians had under consideration two different plans; that of attempting to force the French lines on the Passarge, and hazarding a general battle, and that of throwing succours into the place by sea. The former being deemed too dangerous an enterprize, the latter was resolved upon. Accordingly Lieutenant General Kamenskoi embarked with twelve Russian and several Prussian regiments, which, on May 12th, were landed in the port of Dantzig under protection of the fort of Weichselmunde. A division under Marshal Lannes was immediately sent to reinforce the French troops in that quarter; and when on the 5th the Russians advanced in columns with the intention of forcing their way, they met with a superior force, with which they had a severe conflict. The result was, that the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and the remains of their force were obliged to take shelter in Weichselmunde. It is said that some of the Russian regiments, refusing to lay down their arms when surrounded by the enemy, were cut off to a man. The loss of the French was also, of course, considerable. A diversion seems to have been attempted at the same time in Poland, where a division of Russians passed the Narew, and made various attacks on the French line of cantonments, but were finally repulsed.

The fall of Dantzig was now certain, and it was accelerated by the want of ammunition. Negotiations were soon entered upon, and upon May 20th the capitulation was signed. The terms were honourable to General Kalkreuth and his garrison, who were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, only stipulating not to serve against the French or their allies for a year from the signature. A great number of artillery, magazines of all kinds, and a large quantity of grain fell into the hands of the victors. Weichselmunde held out to the 26th, and then surrendered. Gen. Kamenskoi, with the remains of his detachment, had previously embarked and sailed to Pillau. This success set a large force of the French and their allies free to act elsewhere, and the siege of Grandenitz immediately commenced.

The strong fortress of Neisse, in Silesia, capitulated on May 30th, and Glatz is the only place of strength in that province now not in the possession of the French.

The events of the war have been not more favourable to the common cause in other quarters. The capture of Alexandria has led to a serious disaster to the British arms, of which an account has been published in the London Gazette, in a letter from Major General Fraser. It states, that in consequence of an alarming scarcity of provisions in Alexandria, he had detached a force, consisting of 2500 men, under Major General Wauchope and Brigadier General Meade, to Rosetta. The heights above that town were taken possession of without loss; but the commander, instead of keeping his post there, took the resolution, on March 31st, of marching his whole force into the town, without the least previous examination. He was received with such a hot fire from the windows and house-tops, that after a number of men had fallen, it was found necessary to retreat. The troops reached Aboukir in good order, without molestation. On this occasion between four and five hundred were killed and wounded; General Wauchope was among the former, and Brigadier Meade among the latter.

The distress of Alexandria caused a second attempt to be made against Rosetta, which proved still more disastrous, as the enemy were not only prepared, but had received a large reinforcement of troops down the Nile. Of the action on this occasion we have as yet but a very imperfect account; but the loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is loosely stated by Gen. Fraser at nearly 1000, and private accounts represent it as much greater.

Although the evacuation of Alexandria was by some expected to be the result of this misfortune, yet it appears that supplies of all kinds have been sent for by the commander; and General Moore, with considerable reinforcements, is said to have proceeded there from Sicily.

A very dangerous and alarming mutiny broke out on April 4th at Malta, in a new raised regiment called Froberg's, consisting of recruits from a great variety of nations, and mostly commanded by German officers. For some reason which is not mentioned, these soldiers flew to arms, overpowered their officers,

some

some of whom they murdered, and seizing upon fort Recazoli, in which they were quartered, loaded the guns and mortars, and pointed them upon the city. The General immediately placed guards to prevent their escape, and then pointed all the guns upon the fort that could be brought to bear. The mutineers threatened that if provisions and a free pardon were not sent them, they would murder all their remaining officers, and all the English of both sexes in the fort. No conditions were, however, to be made with them; and at length, after repeated unavailing messages to the General, they began to differ among themselves, and the greater part rushed out and surrendered themselves, whilst in the confusion the officers and English made their escape. The ringleaders, who alone remained, were now rendered desperate, and fired some shot and shells on the town. They were at last driven into the powder magazine, where, being deprived of water and provisions, they resolved to end their misery by blowing up the magazine. This they effected on April 12th, but with less mischief to the fortress than was expected, three centinels only losing their lives. Of the mutineers taken, a number have been already executed, who met their death in the most daring and hardened manner, and several more will probably suffer the fate which their desperate attempt has merited.

The Russian fleet still blocks up the entrance of the Dardanelles, to the great inconvenience of Constantinople; and besides the isle of Tenedos, has taken possession of Lemnos and Ibro. The captain Pacha who sailed for the purpose of driving away the Russians, found himself not strong enough for the attempt.

Various bloody actions with different success have taken place between the Turks and Servians. The Russians in that quarter are said to have abandoned the siege of Ismail, and to be on their retreat into Moldavia, after having suffered a considerable loss. But this intelligence seems of dubious authority.

The German papers have given several reports of negotiations for peace; but at present there seems to be nothing of that kind going on, and the grand armies are in a state of activity. This last advice mention, that in June "the Russians made attacks on three divisions of the French army posted on or near the Passarge, in all which they are said to have been repulsed."

Marshal Lefebvre, the conqueror of Dantzic, has been created by Napoleon, Duke of Dantzic, with territorial possessions in the interior of France, and the title, as well as property, has been rendered *hereditary*, an observable circumstance, as shewing the intention of renewing the system of hereditary nobility in that country.

Nothing of consequence has occurred in domestic politics during the last month. The winding up of the election contests occupied the public attention in the early part of it, and the opposition was considered as having gained an important victory in the return of one of the members for the great county of York. The new parliament met on June 22d, and Mr. Abbott has been unanimously re-elected to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

A great expedition, supposed to be destined for the continent, has been preparing for some time past. One division has already put to sea, and large embarkations are daily taking place at Ramsgate.

On June 26th, his Majesty's speech was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor. It begins with expressing satisfaction with the numerous addresses in which his subjects had given assurances of their attachment to his person and government, and their resolution of supporting him in maintaining the just rights of his crown, and the true principles of the constitution. It proceeded to acquaint the House that his Majesty's endeavours had been employed to draw closer the ties by which he is connected with the powers of the Continent, and aiding their efforts for resisting the ambition and oppression of France. It then alluded to the breach between Russia and the Porte; the failure of the attempt at Constantinople, and the distresses in Egypt; and mentioned an intention of adopting such measures, in concert with Russia, as might tend to put an end to hostilities with the Porte. The Commons were then desired to proceed without delay in those enquiries connected with the public economy which were begun in the last Parliament. The speech concluded, with urgently calling upon both Houses to cherish the spirit of union and harmony among the people.

After

After the usual re-echoing Addresses had been moved, by the Earl of Mansfield in the Lords, and Viscount Newark in the Commons, an amendment, pointed at the misconduct of Ministers in having advised the dissolution of the late Parliament, was moved by Earl Fortescue in the Lords, and Viscount Howick in the Commons. After a long and spirited debate, the numbers on division were, in the House of Lords—for Ministers 160, against Ministers 67, majority 93. In the House of Commons—for Ministers 350, against Ministers 155, majority 195.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE confidence with which a negotiation on the Continent was spoken of some weeks ago, had the effect at that time of raising the funds, but since the sailing of the expedition to the Baltic, and the declared hostility of Sweden to France, these rumours seem to have vanished, and stocks have fallen to their former price. However desirable a general peace would be for the sake of humanity, and in our opinion for the political advantage of the belligerent powers, we fear the contending cabinets will think differently, and that an end will not be put to their quarrels without fresh bloodshed.

Various rumours of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres have been circulated during the month. These have reached us chiefly through a channel which has often proved inaccurate—the masters of American ships. The public are in anxious expectation of hearing of Gen. Craufurd's arrival in the Rio de la Plata from the Cape. Until this takes place, Gen. Achmuty seems prudently to avoid dividing his force. The city of Buenos Ayres is unfortified, and will, we hope, surrender without much resistance.

Another East-India fleet has sailed from Portsmouth, having on board two regiments of king's troops for the company's service. After the unhappy discontents among the Sepoys in the Madras government, we deem it highly expedient to increase the number of British soldiers in India, but our best security will be found in a conciliatory attention to the feelings of the natives. A homeward-bound fleet from China is soon expected to arrive in the channel. They left Canton in January, and had just reached at St. Helena, when our last accounts came away. We lament in common with all who have visited St. Helena, the ravages lately caused in that island by the unfortunate introduction of the measles, but we have the satisfaction to assure our readers, that the extent of the ravage has been much exaggerated by report, and that several persons have been put down in the list of victims who are at present in perfect health in England.

The first homeward-bound convoy from the West Indies, left Tortola the 29th of April, and arrived here, after a passage (uncommonly quick for a fleet) of six weeks. It exceeded a hundred sail, and will speedily be followed by the first Jamaica, and the second Leeward Island convoys. Hitherto, by an unfortunate delay in the arrival of our West-India fleets, the docks where the whole of their cargoes must be exclusively unloaded and warehoused, have been so overstocked with shipping, that vessels have often remained there a month, six weeks, or two months, before being enabled to begin their discharge. During the present year this inconvenience will not occur. Instead of beginning to unload in September, as was the case the two last years, our ships are now in readiness in June, and it is not likely that a greater number will be in the docks at any one time, than there will be accommodation to discharge.

The London docks appear to go on successfully. Their stock, which was long at par, and sometimes even at a discount, now bears a premium of 21 per cent. This rise is the consequence of a recent advance in their dividend. At a peace, when our intercourse will be resumed with France and her dependencies, we are inclined to think that the business of these docks will be much increased.

We have several times adverted to the depressed state of the West-India trade, and the extremely low price of sugar. This has been the subject of deliberation with two committees of the House of Commons—one of which commenced its labours in January, on the motion of Lord Temple, and another

two months afterwards at the desire of Mr. Hibbert. The object of the former was to enquire into the expediency of permitting the use of sugar in the distilleries. This report has not been printed, but we understand that while it admitted the difficulty on the score of the revenue in permitting distillation from sugar, it seriously called the attention of the legislature to the removal of these difficulties in contemplation of the indispensable necessity of the adoption of this measure. The object of the second committee was more general. It was instituted to instruct the House in regard to the real state of the West-India trade, and we are informed that its proceedings will exhibit a picture of distress, of which the country at large have no idea. In consequence of the great quantity of sugar that is raised, and of the superior facility of transport from the West-Indies to the continent of Europe by neutral flags, the price of sugar, so far from indemnifying the planter, is actually below the expence of preparing it for the market. The duty is 27s. a cwt. and the freight, cost of stores, &c. above 30s., so that sugar costs to the planter above 57s. a cwt. in the Windward Islands; and in Jamaica (from the higher freight and insurance) above 60s. Now the average price for several weeks past (see the gazette) has been only 59s. which not only affords the planter no reward for his personal labour, and no interest whatever on his capital, but is even less than the disbursement he makes to bring his crop to market. This state of trade is, we believe, unexampled in the history of commerce, and no industry, no capital can long withstand its destructive operation.

We have been the more explicit on this head as we understand that the state of the West-Indies, and the means to remedy this alarming depreciation of property, are about to engage the anxious attention of parliament.

20th June, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE.

American Pot-ash	Logwood Chips . ton.	8l. 0s. 0d. to 9l. 10s. 0d.
per cwt.	3l. 8s. 0d. to	4l. 0s. 0d.
Ditto Pearl . . .	3 16 0	— 4 0 0
Barilla	2 8 0	— 2 15 0
Brandy, Coniac, gal.	1 0 6	— 1 0 9
Ditto Spanish . . .	0 18 0	— 0 18 6
Camphire, refined lb.	0 4 6	— 0 4 10
Ditto unrefined cwt.	14 10 0	— 20 0 0
Cochineal, garbled lb.	1 4 0	— 1 12 0
Ditto East India . .	0 5 3	— 0 6 6
Coffee, fine . . cwt.	7 5 0	— 7 15 0
Ditto, ordinary . .	4 4 0	— 5 5 0
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.	0 1 10	— 0 1 11
Ditto Jamaica . . .	0 1 6	— 0 1 7
Ditto Smyrna . . .	0 1 6	— 0 1 8
Ditto East India . .	0 1 1	— 0 2 4
currants, Zant cwt.	3 10 0	— 4 4 0
Deals, Dantz, pieces .	6 10 0	— 7 0 0
Ditto Petersburgh H.	22 0 0	— 24 0 0
Ditto Stockholm . .	22 0 0	— 24 0 0
Elephants' Teeth . .	30 0 0	— 36 0 0
— Scrivell	22 0 0	— 30 0 0
Flax, Riga . . ton.	70 0 0	— 80 0 0
Ditto Petersburgh . .	64 0 0	— 66 0 0
Galls, Turkey cwt. .	5 10 0	— 6 10 0
Geneva, Hollands gal.	1 0 0	— 1 1 0
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.	10 0 0	— 11 10 0
Ditto Sandrach . .	3 10 0	— 6 6 0
Ditto Tragacanth . .	24 0 0	— 25 0 0
Gum Seneca cwt. .	5 15 0	— 6 0 0
Hemp, Riga . . ton.	64 0 0	— 65 0 0
Ditto Petersburgh . .	64 0 0	—
Indigo, Carracca lb. .	0 11 9	— 0 13 0
Ditto East India . .	0 5 0	— 0 12 6
Iron, British, bars ton.	18 0 0	—
Ditto Swedish . . .	28 0 0	—
Ditto Norway . . .	22 0 0	—
Ditto Archangel . .	26 0 0	—
Lead in pigs — fod.	39 0 0	—
Ditto red — ton.	37 0 0	—
Ditto white —	54 9 9	—
Madder, Dutch crop cwt	4 6 0	— 5 3 0
Mahogany — ft.	0 1 0	— 0 2 4
Oak Plank, Dantz. last	none	
Ditto American —	none	
Oil, Lucca 23 gal. jar	12 0 0	— 13 0 0
Ditto spermaceti — ton	68 0 0	— 69 10 0
Ditto whale —	29 10 0	—
Ditto Florence ½ chest	2 6 0	— 2 8 0
Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0 12 0	— 0 14 0
Quicksilver — lb.	0 3 10	— 0 3 31
Raisins, bloom, — cwt.	5 0 0	— 6 5 0
Rice, Carolina —	1 17 0	— 2 0 0
Ditto East India —	none	
Rum, Jamaica — gal. exp.	3 9	— 0 4 9
Ditto Leward Island — exp.	3 9	— 0 4 9
Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2 15 0	— 2 15 6
Shellach —	3 10 0	— 7 10 0
Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1 15 0	— 2 5 0
Silk, Raw Ditto —	1 2 0	— 1 14 0
Ditto China —	1 9 0	— 1 13 0
Ditto Beng. — novi	0 9 0	— 1 2 0
Ditto Orgazaine —	0 6 9	— 0 11 6
Tallow, English cwt.	2 14 5	—
Ditto Russia, white —	2 11 0	—
Ditto — yellow —	2 16 0	—
Tar, Stockholm — bar.	1 2 0	— 1 4 0
Tin in Blocks — cwt.	6 3 0	—
Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0 0 10	— 0 1 1
Ditto Virginia —	0 0 6	— 0 0 7½
Wax, Guinea — cwt.	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
Whale-fins — ton.	26 0 0	— 26 10 0
Wine, Red Port pipe	.86 0 0	— 96 0 0
Ditto Lisbon —	.86 0 0	— 90 0 0
Ditto Madeira —	.80 0 0	— 130 0 0
Ditto Vidonia —	.76 0 0	— 80 0 0
Ditto Calcavela —	.86 0 0	— 96 0 0
Ditto Sherry — butt	.86 0 0	— 100 0 0
Ditto Mountain —	.75 0 0	— 80 0 0
Ditto Claret — hogs.	.70 0 0	— 90 0 0
Yarn Mohair — lb.	0 4 6	— 0 8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	June 5th	June 12th	June 19th	Bilboa	June 5th	June 12th	June 19th
Amsterdam	36 6	36 6	36 6	Leghorn	37 1	37 1	37 1
Ditto at sight	35 10	35 10	35 10	Naples	40 1	40 1	40 1
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 7	11 7	11 7	Genoa	42 1	42 1	42 1
Hamburg	34 8	34 8	34 8	Venice, N. C.	53	52	52
Altos	34 9	34 9	34 9	Lisbon	65	65	65
Paris	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto	65	65	65
Ditto 2 us.	24 14	24 14	24 14	Dublin	10 1	10 1	10 1
Bourdeaux	24 14	24 14	24 14	Cork	11 1	11 1	11 1
Cadiz	36 1	38 1	38 1	Agen on the Bank of Holland	5 1 per cent.		
Madrid							

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	61 0s. od.
New Dollars		0 5 0
Silver in Bars, standard		

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	-	62 1	63 1	62 1
4 per Cent.	-	80 1	81 1	80 1
Omnium	-	2 1	2 1	2 1
Imp. 3 p. c.	-	62	61 1	62
Exch. Bills 2 Disc. 1 pr.	-	19 1.	17 1.	19 1.
Lottery Tickets	-	19 1.	17 1.	19 1.
Consols for ac.	-	64 1		

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th JUNE, 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	JAMAICA to the
the East Indies	6l. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships)	3 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	6 do.
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon and Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c. . . .	4 — — 2 0
Gothenburgh	3 — — 1 10
Tonnagen (Neutrals)	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	2 1 do.
Limerick or Galway	3 do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c. . . .	2 do.
all parts of Scotland	1 1 do.
Hull or Gainsborough	1 1 do.
JAMAICA to the	American States 10 gs. per ct.
Quebec or Montreal	12 do.
Newfoundland	12 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	20 do. retr. 5l.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. ditto
American States	12 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	8 do. retr. 4l.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	American States 5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	25 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c. . . .	8 do. — 4 0
Bristol, Liverpool, &c. . . .	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c. . . .	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c. . . .	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland	10 gs. retr. 5l. p.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN to	Bengal and China 5 gs.
Bengal and China	7 do.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, &c. for JUNE, 1807; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.

The Coventry Canal, 530l. per share; the dividend for the last half year was 14l. per share nett.—Stourbridge, 185l.; the last half-yearly dividend 5l. 10s.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l.; paying 8l. per share nett per ann.—Grand Junction, 90l. including the half-yearly dividend of 10l. nett per share, payable July 6th.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Croydon, 55l.—Kenne and Acon 20l.—Union, 26l. for 91l. paid.—Lancaster, 19l.—Swansea Harbour Bonds, 75l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 150l. per cent. dividing 5l. per cent. nett at Midsum; and Christmas.—London Dock, 118l. to 121l. per cent.—East India Dock, 123l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 115l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 4s. to 7s. per share premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium,

EVERY species of crop continues in a flourishing state, but warm showers are generally wanted. The exceptions are, wheats upon certain cold, wet, and baking soils, particularly where they were late sown; these were much hurt by the heavy rains, and their growth retarded, nor can they possibly recover to make any tolerable figure at harvest, unless we have immediate warm rains. The spring corn on some soils of this description has but a middling appearance thus far. Beans, peas, seeds of all descriptions, and potatoes, promise good crops. Little is yet said about the turnips, but various reports have circulated respecting the hops, however, nothing decidedly unfavourable can be said; mild rains may make them an abundant crop. Apples will be generally abundant; peas are said to be short; wall-fruit indifferent, but in favourable situations there is a great shew. From the continuance of the dry weather the caterpillar has made its appearance in the gardens, and also among the field cabbages, where, in some parts, it has made great havoc. This admits a remedy on the small scale. The plants being taken on the first appearance of a decline, the eggs of the caterpillar may be washed off with water and a painter's brush.

The hay harvest is nearly finished in the vicinity of London, and will be so, the weather permitting, in two or three weeks, in most parts of England. The grass crop has been generally good, although not so abundant as in the most favourable years. The artificial grasses are large. No great stocks of old hay on hand; but the old stocks of wheat and flour are full as great as they have been supposed.

On cattle, nothing new. Lean stock continues dear, and in the greatest plenty; the fat cheaper, excepting prime beef, which is an article in request.

Smithfield.—Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d. Mutton 4s. to 4s. 8d. Lamb 5s. to 7s. Veal 6s. to 7s. Pork 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish 4s. 6d. to 5s. Fat 3s. to 3s. 4d. Skins low.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The continuance of warm dry weather the crops of wheat, barley, and beans on strong cold lands have much recovered from the injury done them by the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month. In Norfolk, and on all dry warm soils, the winter and spring crops are universally good and of great promise. Tares, clovers, and the artificial grasses are strong and flourishing, much of which have been already mown. The turnip fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and a large scope of land has been already sown with the Swedish kind.

The writer of this report is sorry to observe, that in the fen districts, where the drainage has been incomplete, or the banks broken by the heavy rains which fell the latter end of May, many thousand acres of oats are spoiled, and the wheat, beans, and barley on the higher lands much injured in their growth, much of which will never exceed half a crop. Their mowing grounds on the banks of rivers, (provincially called washes) have been completely inundated, and the crops of grass spoiled, which will make hay with them next winter very dear. Fortunately their high meadows and artificial grasses, which are now mowing, turn out an heavy swath; and their extensive cow commons are in excellent condition, keeping large stocks. The summer fen operations of paring and burning for coleseed, although impeded in the beginning by wet, have been renewed, and carried on with much activity.

In the Midland counties the pastures are flourishing, and the meadows nearly ready for the scythe, and will yield good crops. Around the metropolis the hay harvest is in a state of great forwardness, and with some nearly finished; the hay of a good quality, and well got together; but from the necessity these farmers are under of mowing early, the bulk is not so great as otherwise it might have been.

Little variation has been experienced in the prices of lean stock at the late fairs, where horses, sheep, and cattle have been brought in plenty, and met with some buyers.

N. B. It

N. B. It is worthy of observation, that since the Middlesex hay farmers have discontinued the practice of making the enormous large stacks they used to do, they seldom suffer by their heating and firing. The stacks now made rarely exceed 3 to 10 yards in length, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 yards breadth.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat - - - - -	74 3	69 5
Rye - - - - -	47 1	35 9
Barley - - - - -	36 7	33 11
Oats - - - - -	27 11	26 7
Beans - - - - -	42 5	41 4
Peas - - - - -	48 0	42 0
Oatmeal - - - - -	41 11	22 3
Bigg - - - - -	- - - - -	28 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed W. T. containing a defence of the moral character of the Scotch, against what he conceives the insinuations of Cosmus in his last letter respecting Scotch marriages. We are convinced that no reflexion of this sort was intended; and that the hypothetical case there put, of a youth decoyed into a marriage, was only meant to set in a stronger light the equivocal nature of the matrimonial contract according to the existing laws of that country.

The correspondent who enquires after the authority of the Greek proverb equivalent to the English "One swallow does not make a summer," is referred to Erasmus's *Adages* under the head "Conjectura."

The letter of T. M. shewing the dissimilarity of the works of Mr. Newton and Mr. George Walker, on Conic Sections, came too late for insertion in the Correspondence for this month. In the mean time it is proper to mention, that the conversation with Mr. Frend on the subject being reported only from memory, the alleged resemblance was too strongly stated; Mr. F. having only asserted it with respect to the general plan and principle, and indeed rather applied it to the work of father Boszovich than that of Mr. Newton. What were the real motives of the rejection of Mr. W.'s work from the University press, is only known to the Curators themselves.

W. S. will excuse us from continuing in the *Athenaeum* a newspaper controversy on the sugar trade.

The following pieces, which do not suit our miscellany, are deposited at Messrs. Longman's and Co. for return to their respective authors upon application.

Prose.—The College of Fort William. Nomenclature of distinguished Authors. Remarks on Paoli. Cornelius. T. S. T. Duidius. J. C. Queen Mary's Procession. H. B. G. W. R. Discipulus. Medius. Translation of a Fragment of Polybius.

Verse.—*Αὔρυνθης.* Stephanus. The Tournament. Juvenis. Sonnet by D. L. S. Two Translations from Horace by T. N. Monody on Lord Nelson. Translation of Horace by A. B. The Warning. William. Mary. The Death of Brunswick. E. W. Horatio. A War Ode. Emma. Translation from the Iliad. Lines on the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Bright. Tyro. Peregrine. Quintus. J. D. L. The Waking Year.